CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,235—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1890.

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices.
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ...
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...
"Glentromie"... ... ...
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish" ... ...
} Rs. 11 Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER will SAIL at 2 p.m., on SATURDAY, and commencing with the S. S. PEKIN, leaving on 27th September, the launch to convey passengers on board will leave the APOLLO BUNDER AT NOON, on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, 19th September, 1890.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Saturday.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	760	P. Harris	27th Sept
† ASSAM	3938	500	W. J. Webber	4th Oct.
B.L. GANGES	4236	800	T. J. Alderton	11th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3327	800	W. A. Wheler	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3938	500	W. J. Webber	1st Nov.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5015	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6362	1500	W. B. Andrews	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3938	500	W. J. Webber	29th ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5015	1030	E. Stewart	6th Dec.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	13th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4186	800	J. L. Parfitt	20th ,,
† ASSAM	3938	500	W. J. Webber	27th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway fare from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special P. and O. Express.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon, on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	
ROSETTA	3525	800	E. Crewe	25th Sept.
CLYDE	4137	800	J. L. Parfitt	9th Oct.
MIRZAPORE ..	2913	500	R. Harvey	23rd ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th September, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA. SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay :—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
PO			1st Oct.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Oct.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.
DOMENICO BALDUINO ..	5,000	800	1st Dec.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 8th October, 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 10, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA ...	G. Mahoreicle ..	4,000	600	15th Nov. '90.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA.....	G. Mahoreicle ..	4,000	600	21st Sept. '90.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
15th September, 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail about
EDEN HALL ..	R.N. Jones	3,600	400	25th Sept. 1890

THIS steamer has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates, but carries no Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 16th September, 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

The following steamers will sail as under :—

S. S. "NYANZA," Captain Simons, which LEFT ZANZIBAR, on the 15th instant, will arrive here about the 26th instant and will sail soon for Zanzibar direct.
S. S. KILWA Captain————, which left Zanzibar on the 12th instant will arrive here via Cutch Mandvi, and will sail for Quilimani, Mozambique and Ibo, on or about the 10th October, 1890.

For Freight and passage apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.
23, Bazar Gate Street, 17th September, 1890.

THE CITY LINE S. S. "CITY of DUNDEE" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.
Matches, Oil, Acids, and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk, and subject to removal to the Combustible Shed at their expense.
Unless Boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor, before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 19th September, 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on 28th September, after arrival of in-coming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on WEDNESDAY, 24th September.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on 27th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 26th September, at noon calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE, PLYMOUTH, ANTWERP, AND LONDON.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,978 tons, on or about 6th October.

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA AND LAMOO.

S. S. ORIENTAL 1,496 tons on or about 7th October.

FOR MORMUGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on or about 23rd September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 20th September, 1890. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th October 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about
ROUMANIA	3,337 T.R.	Laird	4th Oct.

THE above steamer has been built specially in view of the East Indian trade. All her cabins being situated on the Upper deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and has every comfort for first class passengers.
For further particulars apply to Graham's Buildings.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th September, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PELLICULINE.

THE New Preparation for the cure of every kind of Skin Disease. It is perfectly harmless, soothes and allays all irritation immediately it is applied, and has already proved to be a certain Remedy for affections of the Skin.

Pelliculine, per pot, Re. 1-4.
Pelliculine Toilet Powder, per box, Re. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

SECOND HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Collard and Collard.....	Rs.	350
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Shiedmayer and Soehne.....	,,	650
Solid Square Piano by Shiedmayer and Soehne.	,,	450
Square Piano, by Soundy.....	,,	500
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.....	,,	550
Bijau Cottage full Compass.....	,,	350
Camp Piano 5 Octaves	,,	240
Semigrand Piano, by Enard.....	,,	350
Semigrand Piano, by Broadwood.....	,,	400
Semigrand Piano, by Soundy	,,	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
No. 1, ASH LANE & 43, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

VALUABLE COFFEE ESTATES ON THE NILGIRIS.

The undersigned will offer the following well-known and first-class coffee estates for sale by auction in their Coonoor Office at 12 o'clock noon on 18th October, 1890.

LOUISIANA ESTATE.

About 10 miles from Coonoor near Kolacumbay consisting of 212 acres, of which 129 acres are planted with coffee and in bearing.
The estate is well found in cattle, tools &c, and is in good order. There is a good bungalow, cattle shed and pulp house.
Crop estimated at 10 to 12 tons.

LOWER TIGER ROCK ESTATE.

Two miles from Coonoor on the ghaut containing 60 acres of coffee in bearing and a large number of fruit trees yeilding a yearly income.
Well found in buildings and admirably situated for the supply of manure, Crop estimated at 8 to 10 tons,
The estate is in good order.

TUDOR VALLEY ESTATE.

Situated on the Nilgiris beyond Kolacumbay about 14 mile from Coonoor consisting of 91 acres of which 80 acres are planted with coffee, in full bearing and in first-rate order The estate is well supplied with buildings, cattle, tools &c.
From season 1882-83 to 89-90 the average crop has been 25 tons.
Owing to the very heavy crop of last year the ensuing crop will be about 8 tons—but prospects of a bumper next year.

For further particulars apply to

T. STANES, & Co.,
Coimbatore.

WANTED.

EVERY POSSESSOR of a GARDEN to send us their name and address for a copy of our

GENERAL SEED CATALOGUE

for the coming season.

This is the grandest SEED LIST ever published in India, containing descriptions of nearly 1,500 varieties of VEGETABLES and FLOWERS and hundreds of illustrations.

THE HIMALAYA SEED STORES,
LANDOUR, MUSSOORIE,
N.-W. P.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the first English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *via* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England.

PRIME YORK HAMS.
In Canvas, from 9 lbs. to 15 lbs., per lb. As. 13

CHEESE.
DOUBLE GLOSTER.
Per lb. As. 13.
DUTCH EDAMS.
Per lb. As. 11.
GRUYERE.
On Cut, As. 12 per lb.
CHEDDAR.
In Tin, per lb. Re. 1-1.

SAUSAGES.	Rs.	a.
Oxford Sausages, small size, Crosse and Blackwell's per tin	0	14
Oxford Sausages, large size, Crosse and Blackwell's per tin	1	10
Bolougna Sausages, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	1	2
Cambridge Sausages, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0	15
Pork Sausages, Crosse and Blackwell's...per tin	0	14
Chicken Ham and Tongue Sausages, Blanchflower	0	11
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausages, small tin, Blanchflower's .....per tin	0	6
Norfolk Sausages, Blanchflower's ..... ,,	0	10
Irish Sausages, Shamrock brand ..... ,,	0	12

FRENCH PATES.

Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras), truffled.....	2	14
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras), truffled, small.	1	9
Partridge (Pate de Perdreaux), truffled	2	14
Snipe (Pate de Becasines)	2	14
Woodcock (Pate de Becasses)	2	14

TONGUES.

American Lunch Tongue, per tin	1	9
Sandringham Lunch Tongues, per tin	0	15
Ox Tongues, dried in tins, each	4	14
Do. in Jelly, ready for the table, in tins, each	5	12
Do. Prime Pic-nic, per tin.....	2	0
Do. Paysandu ,, ...	2	0
Ox Cheek, Collared ,, ...	0	12

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.

Artichokes, per tin	1	3
Asparagus, finest picked German, per tin	2	0
Asparagus, finest Californian, per tin	1	3
Carrots, English, per tin	0	5
French Beans (Haricot Vert), per tin	0	8
Macedoines, or mixed Vegetables, per tin	0	9
Mushrooms, preserved, ½lb. tin	0	6
Do. do. 1lb. tin	0	11
Do. Black, Leicestershire, per tin ...	0	11
Peas, English, per tin	0	6
Petit Fois (au naturel,) per tin	0	8
Parsnips, English, per tin	0	6
Turnips do. do.	0	5
Chollet's Compressed Vegetable, "Julienne," tins of 50 portions, per tin	3	4
Truffles in bottles, per bottle	1	7
Mixed Vegetable, Bouquum's	1	2

WILTSHIRE BACON.
Flitches, in Canvas, per lb. As. 12; on cut, per lb. As 13

BUTTER.
Finest Danish Butter, Esbensen's or Busch's per lb Re. 1-4

PRESERVED FISH.

	Rs.	a.
Haddaocks Findon, per tin.....	0	9
Do. Kippered, Blanchflower's, per tin...	0	10
Herrings, fine, fresh, per tin	0	5
Do. kippered ,, ...	0	10
Do. á la sardine, small tins	0	11
Do. Red, selected Fish, per tin.....	0	15
Do. in Tomato Sauce	0	12
Lax, a delicious preparation of Salmon, per tin...	1	6
Lobsters, fresh solid meat for Salad, per tin.....	0	9
Mackerel fine, fresh per tin.....	0	7
Oysters, Milton, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin.	0	13
Oysters, American, pint tins.....	0	7
Pilchards, in Oil, per tin	0	10
Salmon, fresh, American, 1 lb. tins	0	8
,, do. Crosse & Blackwell's 1 lb. tins ...	1	2
Sardines, in Oil, finest quality, single tins.....	0	6
Sardines, ,, ,, double tins.....	0	10
Shrimps or Prawns, Dunbar's, per tin	1	0
Sprats, dried, per tin.....	0	11
Turbot, fresh	0	10
Whitebait, real Blackwell, per tin	1	0
Yarmouth Bloaters, mild cured, per tin.....	0	15

JAMS.

Apricot..... Cherry ..... Peach	per tin	0	8
All other kinds, per tin.....		0	6

CAPERS AND OLIVES.

		Rs.	a.
Capers, Real French.....	½ pints	0	7
	pints.....	0	12
Olives, Spanish, pints.....		0	10
Do. French.....	½ pints	0	6
	pints	0	10

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.

	Rs. a. 1 lb.	Rs. a. 2 lb.
Lunch (plain dry)	0 10	1 2
Milk (crisp, dry)	0 10	1 2
Abernethy	0 10	1 2
Captain	0 10	1 6
Digestive.....	0 12	1 8
Albert (agreeable, Picnic or Wine)...	0 12	1 8
Arrowroot (good soft, for children) ...	0 12	1 8
Ginger Nuts	0 12	1 8
Marie.....	0 12	1 8
Mixed Biscuits, 20 varieties of rich sweet.....	1 0	1 12
Dessert Biscuits. 1 lb. tin.....		1 5
Maccaroons, 1 lb. tin.....		1 3
American Extra Toast Biscuits, 2 lb. tin.....		1 6
Mackenzie's Albert, 2lb. tin.....		1 6
Bath Oliver, 2lb. tin.....		1 0
,, ,, 2lb. tin.....		1 12
Hill's Thin Wine (whole meal), 2lb. tin.....		1 6

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TIVOLI "NON PLUS ULTRA" (Eagle Brand).

Per case of 4 doz. quarts. Rs. 22.

BEER.

Per case of 4 doz. pints, Rs. 16.

IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

Special Terms for Messes, Clubs, &c.

WILLIAM GROSSMANN, 105-106, Medows Street, Bombay. } SOLE AGENT for the Bombay Presidency.

To be had also of ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BEST QUALITY FRENCH SHOES.

PARIS MANUFACTURE.

	Net Rs.	as.
White or Cream Satin Court Shoes, Beaded Toes and Bows...	10	8
Do. do. Plain.....	9	0
Bronze Kid Court Shoes, Gold Beaded Toes and Bows.....	10	8
Do. do. Plain.....	9	0
Glaze Kid do. do.	8	0
London-made First Quality Patent Court Shoes.....	7	0
Glace Kid Court Shoes...	7	0
Do. Oxford Shoes, Light.....	9	8
Do. do. Stout.....	11	0
Tan Russian Hide Oxford Shoes.....	9	8
Do. do. Court Shoes.....	7	8
Blue, Red, and Drab Morocco Court Shoes.....	6	8

Having just received these Goods, we are able to offer them at the above Low Rates for Cash.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation,
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

KEMP AND COMPANY., LD

THE HOUSE IN INDIA

FOR
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
AND EVERYTHING RELATING TO PHARMACY.
HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, JAILS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, &c.,
supplied at far more Reasonable Terms
than can be procured from Europe.
LIBERAL DISCOUNTS TO LARGE PURCHASERS.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage. For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
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SUPERIOR EXTRA LIGHT. GREASE PROOF LININGS, FELT HATS. FASHIONABLE WELL VENTILATED. BEST QUALITY. SHAPES. LARGE CHOICE.

THORPE & CO. OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

Black Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ...	Rs. 8 8
Drab Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium ...	
Brown Hard Felt, Low and Medium, all sizes.....	
The New Shades of Brown Hard Felt, Medium Crown	
Clerical Hats, Soft Felt throughout	
Boys' Hard Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs. 7 8

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15 8
Tall Drab Fine Beaver Felt	11 8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	12 8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice..	5 0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3 0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks..	4 0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks and Ear Flaps	4 0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14 8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14 8

THORPE & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFES.
CHUBB'S PATENT WRITING BOXES.
CHUBB'S PATENT CASH BOXES.
CHUBB'S PATENT DESPATCH BOXES.
CHUBB'S PATENT FLAT DEED BOXES.
CHUBB'S PATENT IRON KEY BOXES.
CHUBB'S PATENT FALL FRONT CUP-BOARD.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

E. S. WELLS' "ROUGH ON" PREPARATIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Wells' Rough on Rates ..... As. 6 and	0	10
Wells' Rough on Bile Pills	0	12
Wells' Rough on Worms	0	12
Wells' Rough on Itch	1	8
Wells' Rough on Piles	1	8
Wells' Health Renewer	3	0
Wells' Buchu Paiba	3	0
Wells' Hair Balsam ..... Re. 1-8 and	3	0
Wells' Leaurelle Oil	6	0
Wells' Brain and Sexual Pills	6	0

Agents :—

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Market, near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION.

MANGALORE TILES.

A FEW REASONS WHY they enjoy a very wide popularity :—

They are guaranteed to be made of pure, unmixed Mangalore clay ;

They are not reduced in value by admixture of different sorts of clay ;

They are made by trained Europeans, and having undergone various improvements are by far and away the best roofing material either made or sold in this country ;

They are so thoroughly dried and compressed that they effectually keep out rain and damp, and are light, durable, elegant, and cheap ;

They are secured by Royal Letters Patent against worthless imitations.

For Illustrated List and every other information apply to

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency,
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE following SCALE OF FEES is fixed under Section 385 (2) of the Municipal Act for the REMOVAL of DEAD ANIMALS in future to Kurla :—

LARGE ANIMALS.

From Colaba South of the Apollo Bandar	Rs.	5
„ Rest of Fort	„	3
„ B. and C. Wards	„	3
„ Malabar Hill	„	5
„ Rest of D. Ward	„	3
„ E. Ward	„	3
„ F. and G. Wards	„	3

When carcases are brought to our depot on the Flats Rs. 2 should be charged as fee for removal to Kurla.

SMALL ANIMALS.

Young Ponies, Calves and the like	Rs.	0-8-0
Sheep, Goats, &c.	„	0-4-0
Dogs, Cats, &c., free from all parts of the City.		

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 13th September, 1890.

NEW SEASON'S CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

NEUBERG'S OWN.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS. The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to secure.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000 Rs.	a.	Per 100 Rs.	a.
THOMSON'S PRIME	22	0	2	8
Do. No. 1	19	0	2	2
DAWSON'S PRIME	20	0	2	4
Do. No. 1	18	0	2	0
NONPAREIL (without straw) ...	15	0	1	12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000 Rs.	a.	Per 100 Rs.	a.
REGALIAS	25	0	2	12
PREMIERS	25	0	2	12
LONDRES	22	0	2	8
FAVORITAS	22	0	2	8
CONCHAS	18	0	2	0
PRINCIPES	18	0	2	0

NEW STOCKS OF COROMANDELS, FLOR DE JAVAS, AND REAL BURMAHS

Just Opened out and Specially Recommended.

CIGAR "CONDITIONERS."
Convenient, Portable and Unbreakable.
Rs. 2, 2-8 and 3 each.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of HAJEE MAHOMED HUSSAIN CAZARANEE, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

HAJEE MIRZA ABASS, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, the eldest son of the above-named deceased .. ..Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 4th day of September in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety and in the Fifty-Fourth Year of Our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

J. W. ORR, Registrar,
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 4th day of September, 1890.
Mr. MIRZA HOOSSEIN KHAN,
Petitioner's Attorney.

GRAEFENBERG'S
WORLD-KNOWN
FAMILY MEDICINES.

GRAEFENBERG'S VEGETABLE PILLS for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Nervous Disorders, &c. Per box, As. 8.

GRAEFENBERG'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, an invaluable remedy for Diseases of the Womb and Diseases of Pregnancy, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhœa or Whites, all Irregularities of the Monthly or Periodical Turns ; especially Painful Menstruation or Suppression ; Nausea, Vomiting, Indigestion, and Faintings. Per bottle, Rs. 3-4.

GRAEFENBERG'S PILE REMEDY, warranted a certain cure for Piles in their worst form. Also invaluable in Burns, Scalds, and Cutaneous Diseases. Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

☞ Special Quotations for Wholesale Buyers.

F. S. MADON AND Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 50 per Share free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1890, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 15, Marine Street, Fort, on and after the 22nd instant, to the Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 20th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
p. pro. A. Sabapathy Mooleliar and Co.,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA.
Secretaries and Agents, The Harvey and Sabapathy Co., Ld.
Bombay, 20th September, 1890.

THE AGRA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD., AGRA.

NOTICE.

THE SECRETARIES of the Company having STOPPED PAYMENT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders is convened for FRIDAY, 26th September, at the Mill premises at Agra, at 4 p.m.

J. A. G. GILMOUR,
E. RUSHTON,
Directors of the Company.
Agra, 19th September, 1890.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale, at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist,

2 cases white jaconets and nansooks.
4 „ shirtings and cambrics.
3 „ dhooties and sarries.
2 cases colored prints.
7 bales grey dhooties.
5 bales grey shirtings.
1 case T red cambrics.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st of October, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a consignment of woollen cloth consisting of black and blue coatings, tweeds, meltons, black and blue worsted cloth, trouserings, black and blue serge, &c.

Each piece measures only 10 to 15 yards and will be sold single to suit all buyers.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of two very Valuable Bungalows on the Bund Road, Poona, TO-DAY at 4 p.m.

The sale of landed properties at Cowasjee Patel, Tank Road, or Bholeshwar Road, advertised to take place to-day, is POSTPONED, until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN 2ND DON TAD STREET, PERBHADAVIE ROAD AND NEW CAZEE STREET.

Under the consent decree made in suit No. 86 of 1889, dated the 23rd June, 1889, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m, sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following valuable landed properties :—

LOT No. 1.—On THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground of which Memon Abdul Meya Ahmed Khundwani, is the fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting in the eastern side of second Don Tad Street, assessed by the Municipality under No. 498, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by the second Don Tad street aforesaid, on or towards the south and north by the property of the said late Moonshee Mahomed Ismail Oomday.

LOT No. 2.—On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-15 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground of which Memon Abdul Meya Ahmed Khundwani is the fazendar together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the eastern side of second Don Tad street, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 491-493, and bounded on or towards the east by a sweeper's passage, or on or toward the west by the second Don Tad Street, aforesaid, on or towards the north by the undivided property of the late Abdul Gunny Oomday, and or towards the south by house of one James Panjee.

LOT No. 3.—On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 5-15 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land of which Memon Abdulla Meya Ahmed Khundwani, is the fazendar, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the eastern side of second Don Tad Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 487, 499, 501, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the west by the second Don Tad Street, aforesaid, on or towards the north by the house of Memon Khumisa and on or towards the south by the undivided estate of the late Abdul Gunny Oomday.

LOT No. 4.—On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground situated outside the Fort, in New Cazee Street, assessed under No. 7, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards west by the New Cazee Street, aforesaid, on or towards the south by the house of Aga Cazee Manvalla, and on or towards the north by the Musjid Road.

Further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhai, Solicitors, or to the undersigned

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Queen's Road, Chowpatty, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood (specially made to order) household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best plateware, solid silverware, a rosewood cottage piano in splendid order, magnificent large size English-made pier glasses in gilt frame, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and pictures, very rich velvet and Persian carpets, electric table and hanging lamps, a pair of very handsome fast-trotting grey Arab horses, 11, 2, 6 years old, a fast-trotting bay Arab horse, one strong mail phaeton, two handsome strong-built shigrams, sets of English-made single and double harness, &c., the property of ESMAIL DADA SALA MOHMED, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE GORDON SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

Under instructions from the Directors of the Gordon Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th October, 1890, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Mill premises, at Mahaluxmee, the property of the above named Company in one lot consisting of two pieces of household land together admeasuring about 70,398 square yards, of which one piece admeasuring about 47,365 square yards, will be sold subject to a monthly rental of Rs. 500, and the other admeasuring about 22,943 square yards to a monthly rent of Rs. 100, with the reservation and all the buildings (remaining undestroyed from the late fire) standing thereon together with the New and Old Engines, the new and old Boilers and the blow-room machinery and reels and tools in the machanic shop, &c.

Full particulars of the above property together with the condition of sale can be obtained at the office of the Agents, No. 6, Hornby Road, or at the office of Messrs Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Solicitors or at the rooms of the undersigned autioneers.

Inspection of the property can be had on application to the Agents or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1890.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated, and within easy distance from the Railway Station. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.

Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla.

HAND BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a compilation of decisions &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawad, Mahikantha and Rewakantha together with appendixes and a copious index."

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE ..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREET, FORT

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, PAREL.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd September, 1890, at 4 p. m. on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Sir Hurjeevandas Narondas, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Shavakshaw Pestonjee Nirumwalla, by virtue of mortgage deed, dated 9th November, 1888.

All that piece of Fazendary leasehold land, belonging to Gokaldas Karamsey, containing by admeasurement about 1,500 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 136-262, new No. 12163 and new Survey No. 1-1449, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, or range of building and outhouses, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Elphinstone Road, Parel, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said Shavakshaw Pestonjee Nirumwalla, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 3488 (2) and Street No. 592 A. and bounded on the east by the property of Rustomjee Huttonjee Billimoria, on the west by the land of Anand Daya, on the north by land of Vania and Antone Silva, and on the south by the Elphinstone Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF 3 VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES ON THE APOLLO RECLAMATION ESTATE.

By order of the mortgagee, Mr. Goculdass Madhowjee and pursuant to the power of sale contained in two several indentures of mortgage bearing date the 21st February and 28th May, 1888, respectively and made between Mr. Hassun Meeya Ahmed of the one part, and the said Mr. Goculdass Madhowjee of the other part, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 10th October next, at 4 p. m., the following landed properties, on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor, Mr. Hussun Meeya Ahmed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (500 6-9) square yards, together with the messuages tenements, and dwelling houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the north by a plot of land leased to the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed, on or towards the south by the site of a proposed Road, on or towards the east by vacant land belonging to the said trustees, and on or towards the west by Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. , Street No. , and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed.

Notice is hereby given that the above property No. 1, will be sold subject to an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 30th day of July, 1887, and an inditure of further charge bearing date the 9th day of November, 1887, and respectively made between the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed of the one part and Mr. Munchershaw Bezanjee of the other part.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (426 8-9) square yards, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows ;—that is to say on or towards the north and south by land leased to the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed on or toward the east by the vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3560, and by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Ward No. , and Street No. , and are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of tenants of the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed.

Notice is hereby given that the said above premises Lot. 2 will be sold subject to an indenture of morigage bearing date the 29th February, 1888, and made between the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed of the one part and Mr. Byramjee Dorabshaw Nariman of the other part.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel leasehold land situate on the Apollo Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, admeasuring (519 1-9) square yards, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-houses or buildings standing thereon, and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the north by the site of a proposed Road, on or towards the south by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the east by the vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees and on or towards the west by the Colaba Causeway, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3560, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. Street No. , and which said premises are situate in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Hassun Meeya Ahmed.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1890

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd, inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

10 bales Grey Shirting.
5 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 „ white stripes.
5 „ diamond cut gold beads.
3 rolls jail made coir matting.
150 doz. photographic dry plates of different sizes.

On account and at the risk of Esoofally Adamjee—
H. R.—228 1-25—25 cases 2560 doz. soap &c.,

By order of Messrs. H. A. Parukh and Co., on account and at the risk of Thackersey Bhanjee—
25 cases each 4 doz. tins Swiss condensed milk.

On account and at the risk of Jafferjee Jeewanjee and Co—
1d cases californian fruits.
20 cases french butter.

On account and at the risk of Esoofally Soolemanjee Jafferjee—
20 cases colored broken glass beads.

On account and at the risk of Abdool Hoosein Jeewajee Motiwalla—
1 case white and yellow metal beads.

By order of the Proprietor Fort Printing Press and on account and at the risk of Desai Rambhai Vassonjee alias Kalidas Pandit Chicklikar—
1725 copies of Mookta Shastra of which about 1,000 copies are unbound.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 light and strong phaeton,
1 strong second-hand shigram.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF TEAK SCATLINGS.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—
A quantity of mill-sawn timber of various sizes and suitable for many varieties of work.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, the valuable and handsome F. R. blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made by Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee Cabinet-maker, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, ice box by Treacher, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Brussels carpets, pictures, &c., the property of G. F. MACHOW, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT WORLEE OWNED BY THE LATE MR. HENRY CLEVELAND AND KNOWN AS :—

(1). CLEVELAND BUNDER.
(2.) FLAG STAFF HILL.
(3.) PROPERTY ON LOVE GROVE HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will offer for sale by Public Auction, on the Cleveland Bunder, at Worlee, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the above named properties in three lots by order of the widow of the deceased.

LOT 1.—About 6,000 square yards of reclaimed ground including land along the creek, reserved as a bunder for landing and shipping the following articles.

Batty, bricks, bamboos, bark, baskets (empty) chunam, clay, cadjans, coals, coke (loose), dry fish, earth, earthenpot, firewood, fishing net-, fresh fish, fishing stakes, fruits, (loose) hay bales (loose) kankar, lime-stone, oil-cake (loose) rafters, straw, sand, stone, tiles and vegetables.

(This lot will include the bunder rights of the owner.)

Lot 2.—The unsold portion of flag staff hill about 40,000 square yards subject to certain rights of way over the private roads.

Lot 3.—Love Grove property about 30,000 square yards of ground on the Worlee Hill.

The ground is free of rent.

For further particulars apply to Mr. Jamsetjee Postonjee Randaria, Care of Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instituted to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, on account of the concerned, a choice consignment of superior electro-plateware by Reed and Barton, consisting of ice pitchers with and without enamelled lining, salvers of various sizes and shapes, cruet-pickle and Japanese tea and coffee sets and urns, centre pieces, card and flower baskets, and bowls epergnes, flowerholders, soup tureens, chandelier, musical boxes, playing Hindustani airs first-rate K. O. Bronze Kosmos hanging lamps, linen damask table cloth &c.

Catalogues are published and the above is now on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of Ordnance stores, consisting of kajawahs, small mallets, pawlins, cordage, wal lets for saddles, jutt-rasises, canvas pieces, leather cuttings, iron, and steel, old bamboos, brass hinges, locks and hand les for boxes &c.

50 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES, GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at Rampart Row, Fort, close to R. Ditmar's Lamp Depot the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. Favre, Leuba and Co., consisting of wall clocks and time-pieces, table clocks and time-pieces, French gilt clocks, marble clocks, regulator and fancy clocks, carriage clocks and time-pieces, marine chronometers &c., &c.

Gold Jewellery, consisting of bracelets, brooches, earrings, chains, plain and jewelled ring, charms, necklets, pencils, tooth and ear picks, signet rings, sleeve links, studs and solitaires, jewelled and plain scarf rings, jewelled and plain ladies lockets, gentleman's lockets, &c.

Silver jewellery, consisting of bracelets, necklets, charms, brooches, studs, solitaires and sleeve links, charms, match boxes, cigarette and card cases, &c.

Gold, silver, and metal watches, electro-plated ware, binoculars, telescopes, mathematical instruments, alluminium pencils, nickel charms, &c.

The sale will be held in the middle of October, of which due notice will be given.

Detailed catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view a week before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1890.

NOTICES.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A CHOICE SELECTION of over 300 HIGH CLASS WALERS, purchased in various districts in the Colonies by a gentleman with a special experience of Indian Sporting and Racing requirements will be ON VIEW on Colaba Causeway, early in November. These Horses and Ponies are quite distinct from any shipped by Baldock and are of a quality not hitherto landed on this side of India.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 40, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 22nd September, 1890, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet, made up to the year ending 30th June, 1890.

2.—To elect Directors in the room of the directors who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3.—To declare a Dividend.

4.—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

And to transact any other business which the chairman may bring before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TALAKCHAND AND SHAPURJEE,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 13th September, 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited, on behalf of the Government of India, for the CONSTRUCTION of a DAM and for certain other works in connection with the CONSTRUCTION of a WET BASIN in H. M. Dockyard, Bombay.

Plans and the site of the proposed work may be inspected, and particulars of the work, Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract and Specification (Rs. 3) obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer of the work, Bombay Dockyard, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily, SATURDAY, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at the above address until 12 noon on Saturday 11th October 1890, when they will be opened. A deposit of Rs. 3,000 earnest money, in currency notes, must accompany each tender, without which no tender will be considered. This sum will be forfeited, in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall refuse to sign and complete the Contract, Documents and Agreements ; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Government of India, who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.

This cancels previous advertisements calling for Tenders for the DAM only.

G. M. PORTER, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Dockyard Division, Bombay.
Bombay, Dockyard, 12th September 1890.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO THE CIVIL COURT TO GRANT A CERTIFICATE OF ADMINISTRATION FOR THE ESTATE OF A DECEASED.

SECTION 250 ACT X OF 1865.
No. OF APPLICATION 26 OF 1890.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER CENTRAL PROVINCES.

IN RE LIEUTENANT and QUARTER-MASTER W. STANDRING, Deceased.

WHEREAS application has been made by ELIZA STANDRING, at present residing at Kamptee, Central Provinces, widow of the deceased, for the grant of a certificate of administration to the estate of her late husband, W. STANDRING (deceased) son of John Standring of 21, Crown Street, Rochdale, England, all persons claiming to have any Interest in the estate of the above mentioned deceased person or any part thereof are hereby invited in accordance with the provisions of section 250 Act X of 1865, to attend this Court and see the proceedings before the Grant of Letters of Administration on the 3rd day of November, 1890, which date has been fixed for hearing the petition of the applicant.

A. B. NAPIER.
Registrar,
Judicial Commissioner's Court, Central Provinces.
Nagpur, the 16th September, 1890.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 367 OF 1890.

PRANJIWANDAS NATHOO and TRIBHOWAN NATHOO, both of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Ganeswady, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

SHESCURAN DHARAMSEY of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mody Bay, within the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the FINAL DECREE made in the above suit, and bearing date the Twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the following leasehold property will be sold by Public Auction, before Charles Edward Fox, Esq., Commissioner of the Honourable Court at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the First day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs Pranjiwandas Nathoo and Tribhowandas Nathoo and of the abovenamed Defendant Shescuran Dharamsey in all that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the buildings standing thereon situate on the northern side of the Goa street on the Mody Bay Estate, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and forty-four square yards and four-ninths of a square yard and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8489 and by the Collector of Municipal assessment under Ward No. 2739 and Street No. 40 and bounded as follows :—that is to say on or towards the north by vacant ground belonging to the Port Trustees, on or towards the south by the said Goa Street, on or towards the east by the vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, and on or towards the west by the land leased to Hassain Meya Ahmed, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the abovenamed Defendant Shescuran Dharamsey and his tenants and are now partly in the occupation of the said Shescuran Dharamsey and partly in the occupation of Tribhowan Nathoo as Receiver appointed herein by this Honourable Court or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi and Cama, attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, No. 23 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 2nd day of August 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 447 OF 1889.

FAZIL BIN ABDOOLA, of Bombay, Arab Merchant, residing at Market, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

YUSUB BIN EBRAHIM, RASHED BIN EBRAHIM, Mahomedan Arab Merchants, residing at Beherin, in Arabia, and SALAM BIN EBRAHIM, KHALIFF BIN EBRAHIM, ALLY BIN EBRAHIM, MAHOMED BIN EBRAHIM, KHALED BIN EBRAHIM, ABDULA BIN EBRAHIM, of Beherin, Arabia, residing at Beherin aforesaid minors under the age of 18 years, by their guardian, aditem YUSUF BIN EBRAHIM, SAGHE, and SHAIKA, widows of the late EBRAHIM BIN YUSUF, and SIBIECHI, SHIRIFEE, AISHI, and VAHIZI, daughters of the said EBRAHIM BIN YUSUF heirs and legal representatives of the late EBRAHIM BIN YUSUF, deceased, of Beherin, Mahomedan Inhabitant, MUNEA, FATMA, ZAHNI, and AMNA, a minor under the age of 18 years, by her guardian aditem YUSUF BIN EBRAHIM, daughters of the said EBRAHIM BIN YUSUF, heirs and legal representatives of the late EBRAHIM BIN YUSUF, deceased...Defendants

PURSUANT to an Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature, at Bombay, made in the above suit, and bearing date the 18th day of March, 1890. Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Ebrahim bin Yusuf, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased, the intestate in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Beherin, in Arabia, on or about the 2nd day of January, 1889, are hereby required to fill such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House, within three calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.—Dated this 1st day of September, 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

TO BE disposed of on account of bad health of the present lessór, a contract with the PERIM COAL Co., Ld., for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS to shipping, rations to coolies, &c.&c., still to run for 19 months with the option of renewal for 5 years.

For the same reason the contractor will also dispose of his Hotel (Grand Hotel de l' Universe,) established since 1868.

For all information please address J. Suel, Aden, or the PERIM COAL Co., Ld.,

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

A BRAND new English-built light mail Phaeton, suitable for one or pair of Arabs or Walers, by Lewis Fulker of Salisbury.

Brand new handsome and light English-made VICTORIAS, also suitable for one or pair of Arabs by the same maker.

A few second-hand English-made BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, &c.

And a few sets of pair HORSE and single English-made new silver and brass mounted harnesses.

WANTED, an ARAB or WALER charger up to 13 stone and quiet on parade.

TO LET.

A well furnished HOUSE on Malabar Hill, in a good situation for four months of the season commencing from 15th November next.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week : contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription—Rs. 10 per year.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 103 Military Messes and twenty-five Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
THOS. MOSLEY AND Co.	Gibraltar.
SACCONE & Co.	Gibraltar.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
J. & R. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	6 pr. ct.	Rs. 920
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	975
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12	5 pr. ct.	155
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,000xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	820
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	220
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	165
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	..	540
Broach Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	95
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	380
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,300
English Press and Manfg.					
Fort	400	250	..	Rs. 20	165
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	20	500xd
Hemgoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	500	30	450
Khangaum	750	100	all	..	160
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	240	450	450	54	410xd.
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	65
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	50	440
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 15	150xd
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	565
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	95
Sabapathy(Bellary)	602	500	500	40	375
Sassoon	500	500	50	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	2	500
Scrub Woollen Mills	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Volkart	1,200	250	250	..	200
	..	1,000	..	60	675

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 7½	220 / 170
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	14	100
Bapty Bros	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	All.	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	70	750
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,480
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	33½	870
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	5	90xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	6 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 37½	770
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	30
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	425
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	..	182
Empire Fire Insurance	5,000	5,000	1,000	7½ pr. ct.	700
Geyer & Co., Ld	500	100	70	..	70 nm
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	11½
Indian Fire Insurance Co	250	4,000	1,000	90	1,100
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	75 exd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	325xd
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	60
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	50
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 5	70
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	185
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	24
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr. ct.	65
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	370xd
Prince of Wales Fireln.	250	8,000	1,000	N Dvd	1,600
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	60
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin	1,000	100	100 & 20	..	85
Treacher and Co	2,000	500	all	85	1,030
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	120
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	110
Western India Flour	...	..	..	..	20

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	445
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	63
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg Co.	600	500	500	20	395
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	925
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	Rs. 25	525
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	20	595
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	430xd
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	465xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	800
Empress	2,100	500	all	Rs. 25	525
Framjee Petit	11,250	1,000	1,000	15	415
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	825
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	510
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	..	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Rs. 25	530
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	347½
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,000	250	250	10	235
Jowraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	545xd
Khandelah	750	1,000	1,000	30	660
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	300 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Leopold	3,500	100	100	Rs. 10	165xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	800
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nm
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	1,225
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	92½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,610
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	605
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co(Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	35	1,030
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,325
Soondardas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Southern India	1,000	500	300	Nil.	120
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	240
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	200
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	24	340
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	635
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	700
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	940xd
Lord Reay Mfg.	445	1,000	1,000	20	620

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	..	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New Shares	..	£18	..	do.	430

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	19-12
China Leaf	„	20-8
Pekin Bar Gold, New	„	19-6 nom.
Pekin Bar Gold, Old	„	19-8 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	„	19-8
English Sovereigns	„	12-9
English Sovereigns, Dragons	„	12-9
Bar Silver 17	„	106-7
Bar Silver 17½ Bottomess	„	106-10
Sycee Silver	„	105 „

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Mercantile Press Company, 3 p. m.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Rosetta (s), from Genoa ; and Pekin (s), Shanghai.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 20th :—Arabia (s), for Karachi, &c. ; Lindula (s), and Nurjehan (s), Calcutta, &c. Yesterday :—Ebro (s), for Hull ; Ormesby (s), Dunkirk and Havre ; and Purulia (s), Persian Gulf.

I. M. RAILWAY.—The traffic return for the week ending 13th September, 1890, shows a decrease of Rs. 37,855, in receipts.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Elektra, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, to-day.

JURISPRUDENCE EXAMINATION.—The annual examination of the Jurisprudence Class of the Government Law School will be held on Monday, the 29th September, 1890, at 11 a. m., at the New Elphinstone College, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE RAJAH OF DEWGARH.—H. H. Maharajah Samatsingji, the Rajah of Dewgarh, in Baria, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning, and took up his residence in a bungalow, at Walkeshwur Road.

HOUSE-BREAKING.—It is reported that a room in a chawl, occupied by a weaver, named Abdool Sakoor Rayman, was broken into on Friday night, and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 23, stolen.

THEFT.—A room in Lohar Chawl, occupied by Haji Oosman Haji Oomer, was broken into on Thursday night during his absence from home, and currency notes and wearing apparel, valued altogether at Rs. 171, stolen from a box.

ROBBERY AT DAMAR GULLY.—While a young Marwaree lad, named Jaitha Matta, was passing along Dammar Gully on Friday, he was attacked by two Mahomedans, and robbed of a neck ornament, valued at Rs. 100. The matter was reported to Inspector Greyhurst, but although the robbers have not yet been apprehended, the lad Jaitha says he could identify them when caught.

GAMBLING AT KHETWADY MAIN ROAD.—Two men, named Balla Shaik Mahomed and Valchand Bhugwan, both known to be noted gamblers, were discovered on Friday gambling in a public place at Khetwady Main Road, and were brought before Mr. Richardson, at the Girgaum Police Court, on Saturday, to answer to the offence. On pleading guilty and admitting several previous convictions Balla was sent to prison for one month, and Valchand for fourteen days.

THE SUNTRAIJA HILLS.—In the notice that appeared in our paper of Saturday regarding the settlement of the dispute between the Thakore of Palitana and the Jains, the name of Mr. Virchunshaw Dipchund should have been mentioned along with those of Mr. Tullockchund Maneckchund and another as being instrumental in the collection of funds for the payment of charges levied on pilgrims who annually visit the sacred temple on the hills.

FATAL LEAP FROM A FOUR-STORIED HOUSE.—At an early hour yesterday morning an old man, named Sooltan Babumbhai, aged 60 years, residing at Memonwada, committed suicide by leaping from the top of a house. From the evidence led at an inquest held by Dr. Blaney yesterday, it appeared that deceased who was not in his right mind got on to the roof of the house through a sky-light, and deliberately leaped into the street. The verdict returned was that deceased died from injuries received by his jumping off the roof of a four-storied house, while in an unsound state of mind.

A DISPUTED CLAIM.—Before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Merwanjee Cursetjee Khotewalla, employed as a clerk in the office of the Collector of Income Tax, laid a charge against the English Press and Manufacturing Company, Limited, for failing to furnish him with a copy of the Articles of Association. From the statements of the complainant, it appears, that he forwarded one rupee, on the 28th of June, to the above office of the company, the necessary fee required to obtain a copy of the Articles of Association. Mr. Wadia, the secretary, as alleged, refused to forward the copy on demand. This gentleman stated in evidence that as the shares of the company had been re-allotted on the 14th of the same month, the complainant, though previously a nominee, but not a member of the company, had no claim whatever to be supplied with the Articles of Association. The Magistrate, bearing in mind the fact that the original allotment had been cancelled by the board of the company, was of opinion that the complainant did not possess any claim on the document in question. The charge for the prosecution was withdrawn by the complainant.

THEFT OF BRASS CASTINGS.—Cassum Ebrahim, Sayyid Goolam Hoosein, Bhica Visram, and Mahdoo Pandoo were charged on remand, before Mr. Shewshankar Govindram, on Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, by Inspector Nolan, the first two with theft of brass castings in the shape of taps and cocks, amounting in value to Rs. 24, while their accomplices were found guilty of receiving and disposing of the above property, knowing it to have been stolen. The four prisoners, who are well-known characters and have suffered several previous convictions, effected an entrance into an iron foundry of a Borah at Omercarry, by scaling a wall at the back of the foundry. On enquiries being instituted the Borah came upon the castings in a shop at Goolalwady, which belonged to a certain Walubram Dhunjee. This individual informed the complainant that he bought the mouldings for Rs. 5 from a Marwarree, at New Nagpada. Through the assistance of the police Talukchund Heera, the Marwarree, was found, who said he received the property from the four accused, who were eventually arrested after considerable difficulty. Corroborative evidence as to the receiving and disposal of the brass castings, was submitted by the witnesses, Talukchund Heera and Walubram Dhunjee. The Magistrate convicted the prisoners under section 380 of the Indian Penal Code, and taking their previous convictions into account sentenced Cassum to rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months. Sayed Goolam Hoosein was committed to jail for a term of two years with hard labour, while the other accomplices, Bhica Visram and Mahdoo Pandoo, received a sentence of nine months each, with hard labour.

THE DEFAMATION OF BARRISTERS.

THE following is the text of the information laid by the Advocate-General on behalf of Mr. Kirkpatrick before Mr. Cooper on Friday. Another information in similar terms was presented on behalf of Mr. Anderson.

I, Henry Clark Kirkpatrick, make oath and say as follows :—

1. I am a barrister-at-law and advocate of the High Court, at present practising in Bombay.

2. I am informed and verily believe that on or about the 16th of September, 1890, one Kanji Ludha, residing at house No. 126, Null Bazar, came to the Chambers of Lord Colin Campbell, barrister-at-law and advocate of the High Court, and engaged him to appear for a client in a case then pending in the Small Cause Court, and in order to induce the said Lord Colin Campbell to give him commission on business which he promised to bring him, asserted that I, the complainant, was in the habit of allowing such commission in respect of fees paid to me in my profession.

3. The said assertion is wholly false and untrue and is calculated to harm my reputation by lowering my character in respect of my calling and attributing to me conduct which is regarded in my profession as dishonourable, and which by section 36 of Act XVIII. of 1879 is made by the legislature a criminal offence in other parts of India, though the said Act is not applicable to Bombay.

4. I, therefore, charge the said Kanji Ludha with defamation, under sections 499 and 500 of the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV. of 1860), and pray that a summons may issue to answer the charge of defaming me as aforesaid, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills up to the 17th September, 1890 :—

Amount to be remitted during 1890-91	£ 14,980,000
Remitted from 1st April 1890 to 13th September 1890	7,742,400
Balance to be remitted from the 14th September 1890 to 31st March 1891	7,246,600

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

IMPRISONMENT FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

H. H. SHRIMANT MAHARAJA YESHWANTRAO HOLKAR *vs.* DADABHOY CURSETJEE ASHBURNER AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an argument of a rule *nisi* requiring Heerjeebhoy Cursetjee Ashburner and Ardasir Cursetjee Ashburner, brothers of the defendant Dadabhoy, to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of Court for having interfered with the possession by the receiver in the suit, Mr. C. A. Turner of the Bhandoop estate, and for having attempted to grant leases of the estate, and for having prevented and attempted to prevent the receiver from doing his duty. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, appeared in support of the rule on behalf of the receiver ; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Mr. A. F. Turner, appeared on behalf of the parties concerned to show cause against the rule.

Mr. Macpherson, in showing cause against the rule, said it was granted on the 14th August last. Mr. Turner was appointed receiver of the estate on the 1st May 1889 ; and on the 26th June 1889, a decree was made for specific performance of the agreement. The plaintiff had since died, and no application had been made to place any one in his stead. Mr. Cumroodin Tyebjee, the attorney for the plaintiff, died on the 20th July 1889, and no fresh power had been given to anybody to prosecute the suit. On the 6th May 1889, Mr. Turner took charge of the estate. Heerjeebhoy was in possession of the estate until the 3rd August 1890, and no one interfered till then with his possession. No one visited the estate between the 6th May and the 3rd August 1890, on which latter date the alleged interference occurred. The learned counsel said his clients stated that they were in possession of the estate under the decree of the High Court in suit No. 307 of 1889. On the 3rd August last, Heerjeebhoy was in possession when Mr. Turner called upon him and asked him to withdraw. He declined to do so, whereupon Mr. Turner took him by the arm and put him out with the least possible force, as Mr. Turner said, but with considerable violence as Heerjeebhoy affirmed. The latter said he had a right to be there, and that the interference was not a matter of contempt as he did not know of Mr. Turner's application to be put into possession. The learned counsel said the affidavits made in the matter were very contradictory; and he read them to the court.

Mr. Inverarity addressed the Court in support of the rule *nisi*.

His Lordship, in disposing of the rule, remarked that this was a very clear contempt of Court. The Bhandoop estate was sold in the administration suit, to which both Heerjeebhoy and Ardasir were parties. Rs. 1,60,000 were advanced to buy the property. Mr. Turner was met by leases executed before he took formal possession, paid Government assessment, and raised the attachment, Heerjeebhoy and Ardasir knew perfectly well about the previous suits, and that Mr. Turner was the receiver. Mr. Turner got possession on the 3rd August 1890. On the 9th August, Mr. Turner's men were ejected by Ardasir, and he and Heerjeebhoy had retained possession of the property. They must be committed for contempt until they gave up possession, made an apology, and paid the costs of these proceedings. His Lordship directed that they be committed to jail until further order.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

BAI SHIV *vs.* SULLEMAN AHMEDBHAI.

THIS is a suit brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, praying for the injunction of the Court against the defendant restraining him from burning or exposing or causing to be burnt or exposed, on his premises at Nagdevi Cross-street, fish, flesh, or other substances so as to cause a nuisance to the plaintiff and her premises, and from throwing or placing, or causing or allowing to be thrown or placed, or to fall from his said premises on or into the plaintiff's said premises, fish, flesh, or other substances.

The Advocate-General with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar, and Jamsetji, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson appeared for the defendant.

The facts of the case are shortly as follows :—The plaintiff, who is a Hindoo lady, had to bring a suit in 1888 in the High Court against the defendant, who is a Borah, and her next-door neighbour, in which the question involved was only for a sum of Rs. 15, being the amount of the annual rent payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the use of her gully between their respective houses. A decree was passed in the suit in favour of the plaintiff with costs, which amounted to Rs. 1,000. The defendant being very much exasperated against the plaintiff at the result of this litigation, commenced from the very date of the decree, a series of persecutions and annoyances to the plaintiff which were quite novel and unique in their nature. The defendant burnt dry fish and flesh near his windows which were facing the said gully, and the plaintiff's windows, in such a way as that the smoke and smell thereof were wafted through the plaintiff's windows, to the great annoyance and nuisance of the plaintiff and the inmates of her house, and with no other object or intention than the causing of annoyance and discomfort and loss and damage to the plaintiff. The defendant also hung in his said windows and on and about his roof, pieces of flesh and fish, with the intention of causing annoyance to the plaintiff and the inmates of her said house, by the sight and smell thereof, and of causing loss and damage to the plaintiff. The defendant also continually threw or caused to be thrown or to fall on the plaintiff's said premises, pieces of fish, flesh, bones, and stones and other substances with like intent. The plaintiff, therefore, complained that the defendant's said method of use of his house constituted a serious nuisance and interfered greatly with the comfortable use and enjoyment of her said house, and, if allowed to be continued, would considerably damage her said property.

The defendant in his written statement denied the above allegations, and contended that he did no more than what he had a right to do in his own premises.

His Lordship delivered judgment on the 16th inst. After stating the facts of the case, and reviewing at great length the evidence adduced at the hearing, his Lordship held that there could be no doubt about the evidence brought by the plaintiff as to her being annoyed, and that she had satisfactorily made out her case by the evidence of independent and reliable witnesses, and that she is entitled to the relief claimed. His Lordship accordingly gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff and continued the interim injunction which was granted by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parson on the 16th February, 1890, and ordered the defendant to pay the plaintiff's costs of the suit, including the costs of the rule *nisi* for the said interim injunction.

SEPTEMBER 22.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

To speak to the minutes of the decretal order.

284-90—Wadia and G—Abdul Hussein and another vs. Munerally Cadurbhoy—E Wilkin. (Not to be called.)

Defended New Long Causes.

389-90—Conroy and B.—Sir C. S. Forbes and others vs Haridas Coorjee,—Chitnis, M. and M.

390-90—Conroy and B.—Shivshunker Gopalji vs. Tribhowandas Hurukchund.—Pestonji and R. (Not to be called.)

398-90—Ardesir, H. and D.—Jairamdas Khoosaldas vs. Marwari Hursukdas Mungalji.—E. Wilkin. (Not to be called.)

184-89—Wadia and G—Peerozbai and another vs. Hormusji Sorabji Mehta and others.—M, E. and H., and C, B, B, and B. (Not to be called.)

409-90—In person—Mir Yakub Ali Mir Mohab-e-Ali vs. Sha Mohandas Vulubdas.

414-90—In person, a pauper—Bhika Musalee Purdesee vs. Sewruttan Sewamer.

415-90—J. C. Cama, for pauper—Nundubai vs. Nursey Heerjee—A F Unwalla.

276-90—Macfarlane, E and H—C A Turner vs Shreeram Ramlal and others—K Morojee.

416-90—Jefferson, B D and K—Fazul Hajee Gool vs Khoja Ebrahim Tarmahomed—In person.

419-90—Little S F and N—G H Gaddum and others vs Purshotum Hurridas and others—Payne, G & S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

366-90—In person—Shewnarayen Mathuradas and others vs. Haldar bin Capa and others.

For investigation of pauperism.

57-90—In person—Bundoo Bapujee vs Chundoo Dajee Popreker and another.

58-90—In person—Mahadoo Purushram Mandkar vs Gunput Cristnarao.

59-90—In person—Ladhibai vs Hirji Visram.

46-90—In person—Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ahmed vs C A Turner.

60-90—In person—Balkrishna Oodhowjee Shunday and others vs Amrootrao Moroba Shunday.

61-90—In person—Bhaskar Pootlajee and others vs Ramchundra Janardhun and others.

62-90—In person—Ramjee More Appa vs Sewba Madoo and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

190-90—Crawford, B B and B—The B B & C I R Co. vs Govind Raunjee and others—Wadia and G. ; and C L and O. Part heard.

295-90—Bicknell and M—Gungabai and another vs Perozshaw Hormusjee Bottlewalla l'ayne, G&S.

473-88—Tyabjee and D—Khetsidas Hurmukhrai vs Sobhagchund Dowlutchund.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—FRIDAY.

(Before Mr. W. E. HART, Chief Judge.)

LUKHMIBEBAI, WIDOW, VS. MAHOMEDKHAN GUFOORKHAN AND ANOTHER.

MR. COWASJEE B. SETTNA appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. B. H. Warden represented the first defendant, and Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, the second defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said :—This is an action for debt by a mortgagee, against her mortgagors, to recover Rs. 512-3, as the deficiency between the amount due at the foot of the mortgage, and the amount realised by sale of the mortgage premises. The particulars annexed to the summons show that Rs. 2,700 are claimed as principal, in respect of a mortgage and further charge, and Rs. 376-6 as interest. To these are added the cost of two notices, one demanding payment and giving notice of sale under the power of sale, and the other demanding the sum now claimed after the sale, the expenses of advertizing the sale, the auctioneer's charges and other expenses attendant on the sale and the expenses of preparing stamping and registering the conveyance to the purchaser at the sale. Against the debit total so arrived at of Rs. 3,176-11 are credited Rs. 1,200, the amount paid to the plaintiff out of the sale proceeds of a portion of the premises sold by the defendants by private contract with the consent of the plaintiff ; Rs. 1,400 the sale proceeds of the remaining portion of the mortgaged premises, realised at the sale by auction by the plaintiff under the power of sale ; and two payments of Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 49 made by the defendants to the plaintiff on account of interest. The first defendant admitted the claim, with the exception of the charges, for notices, advertisement, conveyance, stamp, and registration. The second defendant besides disputing the account throughout, contended that the sales were colorable only, and that the real purchaser was the plaintiff herself. He raised besides two defences on on points of law, neither of which seems to me to be so much as capable of argument, notwithstanding the fact that in the absence of any direct evidence whatever, I am not inclined on such slender materials as these in such a case as the present, to make so violent a presumption against the *bona fides* of a sale, which I find, in all other respects, to have been conducted with perfect fairness and regularity. There remains the question of account. I think the mortgagee is entitled to his costs of the notice of demand and sale which he was obliged to send to the mortgagors before exercising his power of sale, but the amount charged seems to me excessive, and, as the plaintiff produced no bill or receipt, I should allow Rs. 2 only for the joint notice sent to both mortgagors, while I should disallow the costs of the notice of account sent after the sale, as the costs of such notices are not allowed in this Court. The auctioneer's clerk proved that the payment made to him for carriage hire was Rs. 2 only, not Rs. 3-8 as charged, and he also proved that the charges for advertisement, and handbills are included in the auctioneer's commission, the sum charged for these, Rs. 14, must, therefore, be disallowed as must also the sums of Rs. 15, 14, and 9-13, for the preparation of the conveyance, stamps, and registration, all of which the auctioneer's clerk proves to be payable by the purchaser under the conditions of sale. There is nothing to show that the other charges are not properly made. Deducting the amount of the sums disallowed (Rs. 68-5) from the total of the plaintiff's claim (Rs. 512-3), I find there is due to her from the defendants Rs. 443-14, for which sum with Court costs thereon, there will be a decree against both defendants, and I certify the plaintiff's professional costs, Rs. 51, to be paid by the second defendant.

SUICIDE BY A SOLDIER'S WIFE.

A CONSIDERABLE amount of excitement was created at Colaba on Saturday morning by the suicide of Mrs. Jane Hale, the wife of a Corporal in the Gloucester Regiment, who shot herself with a rifle. For a long time she had been suffering from severe pains in her head, which reduced her to a very depressed state. A little over a year ago she attempted to poison herself, but did not succeed, and was treated at the hospital for melancholia. A few days ago, the unfortunate woman grew worse, and on Saturday morning put an end to her life. Her husband went out to early morning parade as usual, and on returning found his wife sitting in a chair with a rifle beside her, while blood flowed from a wound on her head. He at once sent for medical assistance, which was of no avail, the unfortunate woman being dead.

At an inquest held by Dr. Blaney at Upper Colaba, the following evidence was recorded :—

Ernest Alfred Hale said : I am a Corporal in the Gloucester Regiment, stationed at Upper Colaba. The deceased was my wife, and her age was 27 years. Deceased and myself lived together in the rooms in the regimental patcheries. The deceased, who had no children, had suffered from severe pains in her head, ever since her marriage. She used to remain in bed for four or five days at a time with the pian, which was continuous. The deceased always did her household work, until three or four days ago, when she neglected it. She used to be in bed for three parts of the day, and got out in the cool of the evening. She could not sleep at nights, on account of the pain. About fourteen months ago the deceased took oxalic acid and kerosine oil to destroy herself I was then absent from home, and on my return she told me what she had taken. Her tongue was burnt, and I had her sent to the hospital, where she was treated for a month for melancholia. When she came out of the hospital, the deceased still complained of the pain in her head. She seemed very quite on Friday, and did no work. I was on duty all day on Friday as Orderly-Sergeant, but came home four or five times. The deceased took a slice of bread and butter, and some tea about 8 o'clock on Friday evening, but no other food. I sat with her until 10 p.m., when we went to bed. I woke at 5 o'clock the following morning, when that deceased was lying wake in her bed. I bid her good-bye, and she replied. I then left home, and went on parade, where I called the roll and returned home at 5-50 a.m. On going into the house I saw my wife sitting on a chair with my rifle leaning on her chest. I saw blood running from the back of her head. Then brought in Lance-Corporal Baker, and reported the case to my Sergeant-Major. This is the rifle No. 282. It is not loaded now, but has been recently fired. I kept the rifle in my quarters, and had ten rounds of ball ammunition, which I had brought for shooting. Ammunition is not allowed to be taken to soldiers' quarters. I kept the ammunition in a box in my bed-room. I did not know deceased knew it was there. I did not show it to her. The box was unlocked. I and my wife have quarrelled about her having a child, and being in prison. She told me of those occurrences. I know nothing about them personally. We had no quarrel during the last day or two. She had a very bad temper. On Friday the deceased was ordered to attend the female station hospital the following morning for the purpose of having her state of health examined, as she was anxious to go home. The decease said she would rather do "something" else than attend hospital.

Arjoon Satwaji, a servant of the deceased said: Deceased seemed to be quite well on Friday. She took her breakfast, but no dinner. About 4 o'clock in the evening the deceased took some tea, and half an hour after I left. On return to my master's house a Color-Serjeant, who lives next door but one, asked me if a bottle had broken as he had heard a loud noise in the house. I replied that I did not know anything as the door had been fastened by the deceased from inside.

Frank Baker, Lance-Corporal in the Gloucester Regiment, said : About 5-30 a. m. on Saturday I was in my quarters, two rooms from those of the deceased, when I heard the report of a rifle. I looked out of the window, and seeing no smoke about, I thought I must have been mistaken. About 5-50 a.m. the husband of the deceased came and asked me to accompany him to his quarters. On going into his rooms, I saw the deceased lying dead on a chair with a rifle, like the one now produced, lying on her chest. There was a lot of blood on the ground.

Dr. Constantine Richard Egan, Surgeon in the Army Medical Staff, attached to the station hospital at Colaba, said : About 6-10 a.m. this day, I was dressing to go to hospital, when I heard a man calling out in his verandah that Mrs. Hale had shot herself. He told me he was her husband, and I at once went with him to his quarters, and on entering I saw the deceased sitting on an ordinary arm chair with her head thrown back, and she was dead. A rifle was lying on her lap, and the muzzle was pointed towards her head. There was a piece of string one end attached to the trigger of the rifle, while the other was tied round her right ankle. The rifle had apparently been recently discharged. There was a large quantity of brain matter and blood on the ground behind the chair. There was a large wound on the back of the mouth, and there was a corresponding wound at the back of the skull. The bones of the skull were extensively fractured. Deceased could have discharged the rifle with her foot. From the hospital records, I find that the deceased was admitted into the hospital, on the 7th June, 1889, for melancholia, and was discharged cured on the 23rd of July. She was on several occasions admitted into the hospital suffering from neuralgia, and was on all the occasions discharged cured. I am of opinion that the cause of death was a bullet wound of the head, and that it was self-inflicted.

The jury on the evidence returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by shooting herself with a rifle while in a state of unsound mind.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, Commander E. Crewe, with the English mails of the 5th September, arrived in harbour at 4 o'clock yesterday evening. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs West & 2 infants	Mr and Mrs Hodges, infant and child
Mr A H Close	Major Westmoreland
Rev J O H Wilcocks	Capt Creery
Mr S Parkington	Rev C P Hard
Mr J S Cole	Mr W A Hard
Mrs and Miss Pendlebury and child	Master Hard
Mr and Mrs Olphert	Major Young
Mr W Hindhaugh	Miss A G Browne
Mr D F Fires	Mr and Mrs P Andrews

FROM BR

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, will in future be PUBLISHED on SATURDAY MORNING, in consequence of the alteration of Mail Day.

JAS. McCABE, of ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.—A few of the above maker's GOLD WATCHES in hunting and crystal cases are now FOR SALE.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opposite the Clock Tower, Bombay and Poona.

LAIDLAW and WHITEAWAY 47, Esplanade, Bombay, will OPEN their ESTABLISHMENT on MONDAY, September 22nd.

ANSONIA CLOCK CO.'S new Consignment of CLOCKS in great variety suitable for Drawing, Dining and Office rooms, Travelling, &c., none can compete in Cheapness of their prices and great reduction will be allowed to wholesale purchasers. JEHANGEER C. GOWASJEE Watch Maker and Jeweller, 97, Meadow Street.

SCHIEDMEYER PIANOFORTES.—We are sole appointed agents for India and Burmah for the Schiedmayer Pianoforte Fabrik, Stuttgart. Illustrated and detailed lists on application. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, the most comfortable, central and accommodative Hotel on the Hill, will RE-OPEN, from October next. Rooms bright and airy. Terms, moderate. Apply PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Open all the year Round the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table Good view and westerly breeze. Apply to PROPRIETOR.

CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazillian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist, Optician, 33, Medow St, Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

OUR PRICES on Mappin and Rodger's Cutlery and Nevada Silver Spoons and Forks is reduced by one anna on each piece, wonderfully cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO LET a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at Dadur, close to Station. Apply to "B. C. S.," Sorab Mills Office, Fort.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m.

"FOR SALE."—A lot of Cabul Shereali POSTAGE STAMPS, nearly about 40 stamps liberal discount to lot buyers. Apply to M. JAWAD, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J." care of this paper.

"THE STANDARD" again heads the list of the Scotch Offices for the past year New Assurances £1,379,002. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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MINIATURE BILLIARD TABLE, by J. Wright, London, 9' by 4½' Slate Bed, Mahogany Stand, complete with 3 Balls, 12 Cues, 1 Rest, and 1 Marking Board. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS in SYRUP, Peaches, Apricots, Bartlet Pears, &c. PEARSE, 7, Church Gate Street.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER & Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P. VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co., Marine Street, Bombay.

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BANJOS, American and English make, with 5 or 7 strings. See our Price List, the best and cheapest imported. Largest Stock in India. SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

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NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building Fort Bombay.

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TO ARRIVE at Bombay, the first week in November, a shipment of 300 HORSES selected by the well known importer C. G. BALDOCK, consisting of up standing carriage pairs up to 16·2 high weight carrying hacks and chargers. Also some well broken single HARNESS HORSES. As these horses are not to be submitted to the Tramway Company, purchasers will have the advantage of selecting from a lot from which the best horses have not been taken. For further information, apply to MESSRS. R. SCOTT & CO., Girgaum.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

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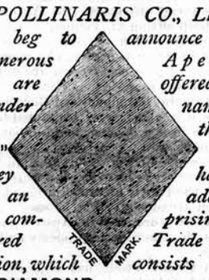

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 20.

BAR SILVER was again 1-16d. per oz. lower in London yesterday, at 3½d. per oz., and Rupee Paper declined ½ per cent in Fours, and ¼ in Four and a half per cents., say to £87¼ and £90, respectively. In New York, the price of the metal was half a cent below Wednesday's quotation (the latest previously to hand) at 115¼ cents, with demand Exchange on London unchanged at Thursday's rate of 4·84½. Consols were unaltered in London at 95⅛; and the Bank and market rates of discount remained at 4 per cent., all round. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 107⅛. The weekly Specie shipments consisted of £210,000 in Silver, and £60, 00 in Gold to this port, the figures given in Thursday's telegram having represented only a part of the supplies going forward. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, was still 1s. 8¼d. In Paris, French Rentes advanced ½ per cent. to 94½; Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·28. To-day's London telegram quotes Silver ½d. per oz. lower there, at 53½d. per oz.; and in New York there was a further decline of ¼ cent at 115¼, Exchange being unaltered.

Bombay Linseed was quiet at Thursday's quotations of 46s. 6d. per quarter on the spot, and 46s. to arrive, ex-quay. Wheat was quiet but steady at a decline of 1d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 4½d. ex-quay, White Delhi being unchanged at 7s. 4d. per cental; while Soft Red, at 6s. 10d. ex-quay, was 2d. per cental lower than the last quotation wired a week ago. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the U. K. yesterday was 60,000 quarters less than on the previous Friday at 2,150,000 quarters. The Bombay Sheep Skin Sales closed yesterday, Bombay and Heavy Madras having been firm at an advance of ½d. to 1d. per lb., common qualities having also been firm and prices 1d. higher. 580,000 skins were sold out of the 660,000 offered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats firm; the total Sales having reached only 7,00 bales, but including 1,000 East Indian. Both spot and arrival prices of American Cotton were unaltered; but in Surats there was a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Broach of all grades. The Manchester Market was quiet. This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed firm; Surats steady; the day's Sales having amounted to 6,000 bales, including 800 Surats; and spot and arrival prices quite unchanged. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales.

The weekly statistics of Cotton business in Liverpool again show some increase in the total sales which aggregated 4,000 bales more than in the previous week, at 54,000 bales, the amount forwarded to consumers, however, having been rather less, at 55,000 bales. The Imports had been the same as in the week preceding at 21,000 bales. The total Stock had become less by 37,000 bales; but compared with that held at the same time in 1889 and 1888 it was 129,000 bales and 284,000 bales heavier, respectively. The stock of East Indian was virtually unaltered at 253,000 bales. The total Visible Supply had increased by 100,000 bales, while of Surats there were 20,000 bales less in sight; and compared with the Cotton in sight in the two preceding years at the same time the figures which we give below show an increase in the total of 302,000 and 390,000 bales, and in East Indians of 174,000 and 255,000 bales, respectively. There was no change in the price of spot American Cotton during the week; but arrivals declined 3-64d. per lb. in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant. As the price of Mid.-American stood in Liverpool yesterday it was 15-16d. lower than at the same time in 1889, and ½d. below that ruling the year before.

The price of ready Mid.-Uplands was again 1-16 cent lower in New York yesterday, at 10½ cents; but September Futures were two points higher, at 10·35 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 25,000 bales, bringing the week's arrivals at the Ports to much larger figures than those in either of the two preceding years, the total Receipts since the opening of the new season at the beginning of this month showing an increase of 91,000 bales and and 198,000 bales as against those in 1889 and 1888, respectively, for the same time. The total quantity in sight in New York yesterday was 10,400,000 bales, compared with 10, 220,000 bales visible last week. To-day there was a further drop of 1-16 cent. in the price of spot Cotton at 10 7-16 cents, and September Futures were two points down, at 10·33 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 32,000 bales, compared with 28,000 bales last year, and 19,300 bales on the corresponding day in 1888.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous season :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	171,000	136,000	90,000
" exports to U. K.	54,000	22,000	23,000
" " Continent	18,000	20,000	28,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept '90.	372,000	231,000	174,000
" exports to U. K. do.	132,000	84,000	67,000
" " to Continent do.	18,000	27,000	38,000
" Stock in the Ports	219,000	177,000	196,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on 19th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	1,240,000	927,911	804,390
" " Surats	465,000	290,683	209,530

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	549,000	419,680	264,550
" London	31,000	23,000	12,000
American afloat	130,000	57,000	42,000
East Indian "	15,000	17,000	27,000
Total ...	725,000	516,680	345,550
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 13-16d.	6¼d.	5 15-16d.
" Good Dholleras	4¼d.	4 13-16d.	4¼d.
Difference	1 7-16d.	1 15-16d.	1 5-16d.

Business in our local Cotton Market is still almost a blank, the Mills heaving ceased to buy, and though prices are quoted as before, they are nominal to a great extent in the absence of fresh transactions, and the feeling is decidedly dull. A small parcel of Veerumgaum, at Rs. 163; and one of Veraval, at Rs. 170, are all the purchases reported to-day.

WHEAT also, in presence of the discouraging news from the other side, has continued dull in tone, with business on a very small scale; but prices are quoted as before for all descriptions.

SEEDS keep very quiet, hardly any enquiry being felt from shippers, and few fresh transactions are reported. We make no change, however, in our quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	426 bales.
Wheat	3,080 cwt.
Linseed	3,120 "
Castor Seed	3,647 "

FREIGHTS are steady, but with nothing doing. The Ganges (s) got a timber charter from Rangoon to Bombay at Rs. 14½, with option to Kurrachee, at Rs. 18 per ton.

EXCHANGE has been quiet, with a fair enquiry for Bank Paper, but with only a small business actually passing. A sale of ready Telegraphic was reported at 1s. 8 9-32d.; but the rate was not available at the close, nor was 1s. 5 11-16d. for Demand, though quoted in one direction early in the day. The feeling was weak at closing, at

Bank Bills	on Demand	1s. 8 5-16d. per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 8¼d. "
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 8 7-16d. "
Credits	3 months' sight	1s. 8 19-32d. "
Francs	3 months' sight	2·17½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak again to-day, and some further decline in rates has been established, the cash price of Fours having receded to 103, while for the next two accounts 102½ and 102 11-16, respectively, became the quotations; but little business transpired either for Money or Account. 105 remains the nominal quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES continue to attract but little attention; and in prices of Cotton Mill scrip the only changes which we have to notice are a decline of Rs. 2½ each in Luckmidas and Manockji Petit; of Rs. 5 in New Great Eastern; and of Rs. 15 in Queen, at our quotations. New Indian Press shares are Rs. 2½ down, at Rs. 95. Bank of Bengal shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 975; National and New Oriental are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 155, and Rs. 150, respectively.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DEVLIN—September 21, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Geyer, 22, Middle Colaba, the wife of Neil Devlin, Abkari Department. The funeral will leave this morning at 6 a.m. and arrive at Sewree at 7-30 o'clock.

FARQUHARSON—September 21, at the European General Hospital, Charles Farquharson, late Chief Mechanical Engineer, Gun Powder Factory, Kirkee. The funeral will leave the General Hospital at 3-45 p.m. this day. Friends will please receive this notice.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANGELO—September 16, at Benares, the wife of Captain J W E Angelo, 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai Regiment, of a daughter.

BOURCHIER—September 14, at Jalna, Deccan, the wife of Lieutenant A C F Bourchier, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, of a son.

DEATHS.

FITZPATRICK—September 12, at Cawnpore, Margaret Jane, the wife of John Fitzpatrick, Civil Surgeon, Hamirpur, N-W P.

HINE—September 4, at Lahore, Eliza Jane, the dearly beloved wife of R W F Hine, aged 43 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1890.

THE Osman Pasha who went down with the ill-fated Turkish frigate Ertogroul is not, we are informed, the hero of Plevna, who is at present Marshal of the Palace at Constantinople, in the intimate confidence of the Sultan, but a young naval officer of distinction, whose loss will be sincerely regretted in Turkish official circles. He was the son of the Commandant of the Port at Bussorah, and was only twenty-eight years old. After passing through the usual professional course at the Naval School at Constantinople, he spent some time at Havre, and was thence promoted to the appointment of naval *attaché* at the Paris Embassy. A mournful interest attaches to the voyage of the Ertogroul to Japan. A couple of years since the Mikado, with whom the Turkish Government had previously had no diplomatic relations, sent a mission to Constantinople, with rich presents to the Sultan. It was decided to return the compliment by sending a special Embassy to Japan to convey to the Mikado a number of valuable presents and the Order of the Imtiaz—the "Exceptional" as the term means—which is only conferred upon crowned heads. Osman Pasha, who at the time held the rank of Colonel—which in the Turkish navy is equivalent to that of captain in other navies—was entrusted with the mission, and several officers of distinction, who had been educated in Paris and London, were chosen to accompany him. The Ertogroul called at Bombay on her way to the farther East last October, staying here about a week, and those who had the opportunity of meeting Osman Pasha and the officers who were with him have a lively recollection of the courtesy and distinguished bearing of the *personnel* of the special Embassy. The accounts of the reception of the Embassy in Japan that were received at Constantinople spoke of the marked consideration that was shown to them by the Mikado and the Court officials. The Emperor, upon being presented with the decoration of the Imtiaz, raised it to his forehead, and then placed the collar around his neck, at the same time requesting Osman Pasha to read in Turkish the *firman* accompanying it, and then asking for it to be translated. In the evening the Emperor invited the Embassy to dinner at the Palace, afterwards introducing Osman Pasha and his suite to the Empress. Since then little was heard of the Ertogroul until news reached England from Lloyd's Agent at Hiago that the ship had foundered with five hundred souls on board. The regret for this terrible disaster which will be felt at Constantinople will be aggravated by the recollection of the circumstances under which the mission was despatched. The Ertogroul, a wooden frigate, and one of the oldest in the Turkish navy, was chosen against the strong protests of the Admiralty Board, who unanimously opposed her selection, and refused to sign the order commissioning her for the voyage. The Admiral, however, insisted upon her being sent, notwithstanding representations that she was not fit to face the risks of rough weather in the China Seas, and in addition to this he insisted upon a batch of naval cadets, the year's batch of pupils passed out of the Naval School at Constantinople, being sent with her to take the lessons in practical seamanship under sail which ordinarily they would have had in the Mediterranean or the Black Sea. There were about twenty-five young officers of this class on board, a circumstance which must add to the grief with which the news of the disaster has been received at Constantinople.

SIR STEUART BAYLEY'S appointment to the Political Secretaryship at the India Office was so little expected in India that the laconic and economic telegraphic announcement that "Bayley" had been selected for the post puzzled a good many people here, who found it difficult to recognize in the name thus telegraphed the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. It is certainly no promotion either in status or in emolument to pass from a Lieutenant-Governorship with Rs. 8,000 a month, to an appointment at the India Office which, snug and honourable as it is, carries with it a salary which in any possible state of exchange can scarcely be a quarter as much. Sir Steuart Bayley, however, may have his own view as to the advantages of an appointment in London after long and arduous service in India. He will leave with a reputation for energy, capacity, and justness of administration, which the criticisms of a few Bengali malcontents have not materially weakened. They had nothing but praise for him when he took up the reins in succession to Sir Rivers Thompson, and though his reputation has suffered somewhat in the estimation of the people who regard even so advanced an administrator as Mr. H. S. Cotton as retrograde, he has been more successful than most of his predecessors in securing the good-will of the community, both European and Native. The question as to who is to succeed him is being eagerly discussed. We hear that at Simla Sir David Barbour is looked upon as having the best chances of the succession. But Sir David Barbour's claims have to be considered apart from his fitness for the Lieutenant-Governorship of a province which, so far as we know, have not been disputed. It may not be so easy to find a successor to him in the Finance Ministry as it will be to find a successor to Sir Steuart Bayley at Calcutta, and there are many reasons just now why a break of continuity in the administration of the Indian finances should be avoided as long as possible. Next in the order of probability comes the selection of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. He is an old Bengali Civilian who has gone through the Home Secretariat, and has infused unwonted energy into the administration of the Central Provinces, making them at all points the most thoroughly worked province perhaps in all India. His recent utterances on education have proclaimed him to be out of sympathy with certain phases of the Bengali temperament and with the more prominent Bengali aspirations. But he is an undoubtedly able man, and it would be hard to find a Civilian better equipped for the vacant Lieutenant-Governorship than he. The third name on the list of men who are at Simla deemed to be in the running is that of Mr. Denis Fitzpatrick. He, too, has merits which have been widely recognized, and his experience in Assam will no doubt tell in his favour. But if we may judge from attempts made in one of the Calcutta papers to sow discord in high quarters there has of late been a recrudescence of unrest in Hyderabad, and here, again, the disadvantage of a break in continuity may stand in the way of his promotion from a post in which there may just now be rather more need than usual for the Resident at the Nizam's Court to exercise his steadying influence.

THE following editorial paragraph appeared in the *Pioneer* on Friday :—"Lance-Corporal Rigney was tried at Delhi on the 15th for causing the death of a punkah coolie whom he kicked to waken the man up. The coolie, who appears to have received a single and not a violent kick, died almost immediately of rupture of the spleen. Rigney, who expressed the deepest regret, gave Rs. 200 to the relatives as a solatium. Taking these facts into consideration, and also the medical evidence that the deceased man's spleen was immensely enlarged, the Sessions Judge inflicted a fine of twenty-five rupees." Now, it is easy to foresee the use that is likely to be made in England of this too succinct narrative of a melancholy incident by people who have recently been writing to the Congress organ in London under the heading of "the 'Impartiality' of British justice in India," pretending to find their illustrations in some incomplete and altogether misleading summaries of some recent trials in the Bombay High Court, in which Englishmen and Natives respectively were convicted of crimes of violence. It is a pity that the Delhi case has been thus reported in a form which, as it stands, will make it a sore temptation to ears itching to hear of some case of scandalous inequality in the administration of justice as between Europeans and Natives in India. If the case is to be made the subject of a question in Parliament, however, it will be well to have the whole facts on record, so that it may not be an entirely easy thing to raise the cry of "a fine of twenty-five rupees for kicking a coolie to death," which may be as tempting to Parliamentary champions as to New Journalists. The fuller account of the matter which is given in another part of the *Pioneer* puts it in a light much less tempting to ill-advised intervention on the part of people given to the encouragement of racial misunderstandings. It is strictly true that the soldier kicked the coolie—strictly true that the coolie died almost immediately after. But it is equally true that justice did not require that the man should be hanged or that a severe sentence should be passed upon him. The facts are that Rigney was on duty at the Telegraph Office at Delhi on a particularly warm afternoon, when the work was heavy, and the punkah was more than usually necessary. He had frequently to call out to the punkah coolie to pull the punkah properly, but the man continued to dose, and when Rigney went into the verandah he found him asleep. Now you may waken a sleeping coolie by sound or by impact—preferably by sound—but those who resort to the other method are not always and necessarily brutal, and we can quite believe that when the telegraph signaller wakened the sleeping coolie by applying his toe to the man's ribs, there was no intentional brutality in the act. There is no evidence at all that the act, disastrous though its consequences were, was done in anger, and having awakened the man he returned to his work in the office, thinking that he had made sure that the punkah would be properly pulled. We are told that when he came into the verandah and saw that the coolie had fainted and fallen down, he was "struck dumb with horror," and at once ran for the Civil Surgeon. Before medical aid arrived, the poor man was dead, the *post mortem* examination showing that death had resulted from rupture of the spleen, the organ being greatly enlarged and about six times the ordinary weight. The evidence was altogether opposed to the idea that the kick had been violent, and Rigney himself, who showed sincere contrition from the sequel of his ill-judged act, protested that what he did was not done in anger. There seems no reason to doubt his protestation against the idea of hurtful intent, and though opinion may differ as to whether a fine of Rs. 25 was sufficient visitation for a rash act accompanied by fatal consequences, no fair-minded person will see in the occurrence a warrant for renewing the attack upon the British Courts in India, which a Bombay correspondent of the Congress organ has based upon some sentences passed by Mr. Justice Farran at the June Criminal Sessions. Criticism of that sort does not usually tend to the dissemination of truth, and certainly the way to a good understanding between races is not opened up by it.

THE two leading States in Kathiawar—Junagadh and Bhownugger—have come forward freely and liberally to co-operate with the Imperial Government in the event of a military emergency. The force at the disposal of both States is of course small, but a good deal has been done both at Junagadh and Bhownugger in the State horse-breeding establishments which has led to a marked improvement in the quality of the horses available both for police and military remounts. The co-operation which the Nawab and the Thakore Saheb have offered will be well within the capacity of both States, and we are not surprised to learn that the offers have been very cordially welcomed by the Supreme Government. The Nawab of Junagadh's offer is to keep a hundred and fifty foot and fifty sowars available in case of an emergency. They will wear the Junagadh uniform, and they will be drilled either by pensioned non-commissioned officers in the Nawab's service or by officers from a British Native Regiment, the equipment being such as a British Officer appointed to report on the matter may suggest. Once a year they will be sent to Rajkote or some other convenient centre to drill for a few days with similar corps to be furnished by the other States. The Bhownugger contribution will be on a somewhat different basis. The Thakore Saheb's offer was to keep up a transport corps of three hundred strong horses, with men and gearing ready to go on service at three days' notice, and while on service to be maintained and recruited by the Bhownugger State. When not required for service the corps will form the regular body of sowars employed by the State as messengers, guards, and so on. His Highness has also offered to keep his armed police in such an efficient condition as to be fit to take part in keeping the peace of the province should the regular British troops, now stationed at Rajkote, be called upon distant service. In order that the efficiency of these auxiliaries should be secured the Thakore has asked that they may be inspected once a year by the General of the Deesa district. The readiness with which these two progressive and influential States have come forward in this matter deserves recognition, and there can be no doubt that if a practical view be taken by Government of certain limitations upon the capacity and resources of other of the Kathiawar States, the province can be made in various ways to contribute still further towards the defence of the Empire, a defence which will cover the Native States as well as British India, and the entire burden of which should not rest upon British India alone.

THE *Englishman* hears on good authority that Sir David Barbour has declined the offer of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. The chances of Mr. Mackenzie are, therefore, supposed to be improved, and it is stated that if he is appointed, Mr. A. P. MacDonnell is likely to become Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

THE Indian Museum authorities, with the assistance of the provincial Governments and others, have collected much valuable information regarding locust plagues in India, and specimens of the insect have been supplied from all parts of the country. The report ought to be a valuable addition to Indian entomological literature.

THE Governor of Jellalabad, who had gone to Cabul to congratulate the Amir on his victory over Ishak Khan, has returned to Jellalabad: and the Khan of Lalpura has been summoned to Cabul. Possibly this has connection with the Amir's policy with regard to the Cabul River Railway survey, the proposed line for which passes within range of the Khan's ground on the other side of the river.

THE officer commanding at Loralai has been requested to despatch as early as possible, in advance of their respective regiments, one company of the 29th Bombay Infantry and one troop of the 18th Bengal Lancers to Khaza. The officer commanding at Hindu Bagh has been directed to recall the 25 men detached to Khaza on their relief by the troops from Loralai. Sections A, B and C of No 25, and section B of No. 24 native field-hospitals will accompany No. 1 Company Bombay Sappers and Miners on the 26th instant to Khanai, and thence the 30th Bombay Infantry to Hindu Bagh.

AFTER consultation with the Legal Remembrancer, the Bengal Board of Revenue has passed a ruling of considerable interest to the Hindu community of that province. In a case in which a minor proprietor of estate under the Court of Wards died, leaving two childless widows, and the elder widow, according to the law of inheritance in the family, had succeeded to the property, which still continued under the Court's management, the Board has held that the younger widow, who had a reversionary interest in the estate, but who since her husband's death had taken up her residence with her own family, was bound to reside with and be under the guardianship of the elder widow.

RAIDING by the Zakka Khel Afridis in the vicinity of Jellalabad has again commenced. The last expedition consisted of some 60 Khusargai from Tira, who returned home several head of cattle per man the richer for their visit to the Amir's village.

SOME activity is being shown on the Afghan side of the frontier in the Kurram direction, says the Punjab paper. A short while ago the Governor of Khost summoned several of the noted outlaw chiefs of the Kurram valley, and after giving them presents, obtained from them a promise to render faithful service to the Amir if required. Now we learn, a movement is taking place of Afghan troops from Khost towards the valley.

THE Burmese policeman takes things philosophically. A Shan was knocked down by a passing cart, the wheels of which passed over him, causing outward, and probably inward, injuries. A Burmese constable who passed just after the accident happened, was asked to take the driver into custody, but positively refused to have anything to do with him. After the driver had recovered the cart from the ditch into which it had overturned, he went home unmolested; and we suppose there ends the affair.

A BANGALORE paper, alluding to an invention by a gentleman of the Southern Mahratta Railway, for expressing oil by the simple application of the screw for hydraulic pressure, says :—"The chief novelty consists in dividing the oil cake into biscuits or layers, so that every drop of oil it contains is expressed. A sample mill has been tried at Tumkur and yields 20 per cent. more oil than the native mills. The machines are simple in construction and can be made of sizes to express a gallon or a ton (*sic*) of oil.

THE Kulu men have a queer story about the customs of the Lamas. It is to the effect that four fakirs went into Thibet two years ago to catch butterflies. They were seized, and three of them were not only killed, but also cooked and eaten by the Lamas of Nari Khorsum! That human sacrifices used to take place in what is now British Lahoul, less than a century ago, is an undoubted fact, and traders to Gartok say that they are still of occasional occurrence amongst some of the wilder tribes of North Thibet, who seem not to be Bhuddists at all, but pagans, and pagans of a very bad stamp too.

IN 1865 Professor Horace Silvestri, whose death we have already reported, dedicated himself to the study of Etna and planted his tent on its slopes to watch all the phenomena of its activity. In Catania he was surnamed "the Etna Policeman," as

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien have been remanded until Thursday, but bail has been accepted for their appearance.

All the prisoners are charged with inciting Mr. Smith Barry's tenants to withhold payment of rent.

THREATENED ATTACK ON SUAKIM.

CAIRO, SEPT. 19.

Latest advices state that Osman Digna is at Handoub and threatens to attack Suakim.

CHOLERA AMONG THE ITALIAN TROOPS.

CAIRO, SEPT. 19.

Cholera has broken out among the Italian troops in Abyssynia.

THE CHARTERED BANK FRAUDS.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 21.

Shama Churn's case came to a termination yesterday. His Lordship, in addressing the jury, laid stress on the social position of Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Marshall, so far as the discrepancies in their evidence went. In conclusion his lordship observed: "If I am wrong I shall, no doubt, be corrected by reason of any misdirection on my part that a wrong verdict has been delivered, and it is only from this point of view that you can possibly convict the prisoner. Putting it in this way to you it is hardly necessary to remind you that if you entertain any doubt in the case, you should give it in favour of the prisoner."

While the jury had retired to consider the verdict, Mr. Jackson had a passage-at-arms with the Judge in regard to the points reserved for the opinion of the High Court, and certain omissions in his charge to the jury. The Judge stoutly maintained to the contrary, and added that practically the whole case was reserved. When the jury returned they were not unanimous, but after retiring a second time, they unanimously brought in a verdict of not guilty. The other charges were also dismissed against both the accused. There was a large crowd inside and outside the court, which lustily cheered Mr. Jackson and his client. The latter, with tears in their eyes, thanked Mr. Jackson for his able defence.

FURLOUGH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 21.

One year's furlough from 6th October is granted to Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department.

THE FORT WILLIAM STAFF.

The Fort William Staff will be raised forthwith to a first-class district, including a Chief Commissariat Officer and a Deputy Surgeon-General.

GENERAL LORD FRANKFORT.

General Lord Frankfort leaves Simla on Monday on a short sightseeing tour, visiting Agra, Lucknow, and other places before taking up the command of the presidency district.

THE LUSHAI COUNTRY.

Chittagong reports state that the Southern Lushai Country is absolutely quiet. The 39th Bengal Infantry, warned for service in Lushai in the autumn, will go to Chittagong and Dunagiri, when they will furnish escorts for the reconnoitring and survey parties to be sent out.

THE LUNPUNGA.

The punishment of Lunpunga is probably entrusted to the Gurkha Regiments and the police.

DISMISSAL OF AN AFGHAN OFFICIAL.

The Afghan Governor of Kandahar has dismissed Mahomed Yakub Khan, of Kadanai, who is believed to have instigated the outrage at New Chaman, where tribal badmashes fired and wounded a sowar.

A BILLIARD CLUB BANQUET.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, SEPT. 21.

At the fourth annual banquet of the Mhow Billiard Club, which came off last night, about forty Europeans, Parsees, Hindoos, and Mahomedans were present, Khan Bahadur Bazonjee Sorabjee presiding. The chairman proposed the health of Khan Bahadur Khory, the president of the club, as also of its members, and wished them and the institution continued success. He trusted, added Mr. Bazonjee, that it will not be long before we shall have the pleasure of seeing Mr. Khory called to the bar in England, not that he is now not as good as a barrister, but that he thinks it is but right that he should be in the first rank of the profession, of which he is such a successful and distinguished member. This wish was heartily joined in by all as shown by the manner in which they took the toast. The president then in a long and able speech proposed the health of the chairman, welcoming him on his return from his recent visit to England nd inviting him to give the company an account of his visit, which he said all were eager to hear from so observant and intelligent a gentleman. Speaking of England, Mr. Bazonjee said, that he must say England is a glorious country, a vast garden with cheerful and happy surroundings. He had often heard it said that the English were a nation of shopkeepers but he found them a nation of gentleman. Their women were a race of ladies; they have exquisite caste in dress. Their voice is so sweet and musical and, oh, they are so gentle and yet so firm, so simple and yet so independent, so charming in their manners, so graceful in their movements, so delicate and yet so encrgetic and industrious, and not only do they possess intellectual and social accomplishments, but they are also well up in domestic and household affairs, being excellent managers. Having been present at the marriage of Mr. Stanley with Miss Dorothy Tenant he described it in the words of Firdusi as the happy union of the beauteous and the brave. He spoke highly of the kindness and courtesy he met with wherever he went throughout the country, and said that living in England he found to be wonderfully cheap. When time permits he is to give a lecture on the subject of his visit to England. After some other speeches the party broke up highly satisfied with the entertainment.

REPORTED OUTRAGE AT GOA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MARGAO, SEPT. 21

The house of Senhor Salvador Felippe Alvares, near the Church, where a large number of the popular party assembled for the purpose of voting at the elections to-day, was fired upon by the Military by Government orders. Seventeen were killed and many wounded.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A RANGOON BARRISTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 20.

Mr. Read, the barrister, who was suspended on the 10th instant by the Judicial Commissioner, for appearing in court in an objectionable state, put in to-day through counsel a full apology, promising that he would not offend again. His Honour said that he could not pass such an offence unnoticed, and suspended Mr. Read from practising in the Judicial Commissioner's and the Courts subordinate thereto, for thirty days from the 10th instant, warning him that if the offence were repeated, the punishment would be more severe.

BOGUS PLEADERS.

Five Burmans are charged in Rangoon before the Deputy Commissioner for Hanthawady, with practising as advocates in Upper Burma, without licenses. The Registrar to the Judicial Commissioner deposed that the certificates held by the prisoners were forgeries. The prisoners were remanded. These cases are probably the first of a series of prosecutions for similar offences.

THE FFORDE CASE AT RANGOON.

A long resolution by the Chief Commissioner is published to-day on the charges made against Mr. Buckle, Commissioner of the Eastern Division; Mr. Walton, Superintendent of Police; Mr. Wall, the Sub-Divisional Officer; and Captain Johnson, the Deputy Commissioner, by Mr. Moylan and Mr. Eddis, counsel for Mr. Fforde, the police inspector, recently sentenced to three years' imprisonment for extortion and oppression. Mr. Crosthwaite holds that the charges of partiality and grave irregularities against Mr. Buckle are unsupported, and he entirely disbelieves them. Similarly Messrs. Johnson and Walton are commended for bringing to light Mr. Fforde's corruption and villainy, but his zeal led Mr. Walton to commit irregularities which were sanctioned by Mr. Wall. The charges of scandalous oppression by the police for the purposes of concocting evidence against Mr. Fforde are without foundation, except one case, where there is some suspicion that the witness had been tampered with by the police subordinates.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, SEPT. 19.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s. s. Melpomene left for Bombay, this evening,

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Nizam (extra) arrived here from Bombay, this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

Good Dhollera	4¼d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7¼d.
8¼ „ „	6s. 10¼d.
40s Mule Twist	10d.
Exchange on India, 20 days' sight.	1s. 8¼d.
2 per cent. Consols for account...	95¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	94¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	87¼
4½ per cent. „	90
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	33d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	54,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	9,000	„
„ „ Import of Cotton ...	21,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	4,000	„
„ „ Stock of Cotton	549,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	252,000	„
„ Stock of Cotton in London...	31,000	„

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ROVERS *VS.* THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

JUDGING from the number of matches that have been played this season, under the Association Football Rules in comparison with "Rugby" games, it would appear that the former meets with warmer support from Bombay players. This may be accounted for owing to the support the Association game has received from H. E. Lord Harris at Poona. The only two matches witnessed this season under Rugby Rules were those between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Y. M. C. A., in which the superior strength and weight of the former predominated and secured them an easy victory over their lighter opponents.

The game on Saturday evening was stubbornly contested, and though the men of the Royal Artillery were decidedly the heavier team, yet the Rovers managed to pull off the victory with two goals to one. Play was opened at twenty minutes past five, with the "kick-off" from the Royal Artillery, who defended the Cooperage end, in the presence of several hundreds of spectators. The weather though cloudy remained fine throughout the evening, while a slight drizzle during the afternoon imparted a springiness and freshness to the turf, which was auspicious to the occasion, and afforded a pleasant evening's play. The opposing forwards met in a scrimmage near the half-way line, whence the ball was shot beyond the western boundary. The Rovers had the best of a "throw-in" near the half-way flag, and ran the leather into the Artillery quarters. Gunner Langton secured a pretty but clever run towards the bandstand end, which was guarded by the Rovers, but was followed by McCulloch, who succeeded in frustrating his intentions near the 25 yard flag and driving the ball well into the Artillery camp. "Hands" were allowed the heavier team in centre ground, which resulted in the "free kick," spinning the leather into dangerous proximity of the Rovers' lines, where the brilliant efforts of Lauder, as half-back, in a plucky defence, succeeded in frustrating a determined rush from the Colaba representatives. The Artillerymen, however, were not to be discomfited, and though met by a desperate resistance from the Light Blues, yet they succeeded by a series of some excellent dribbling and clear passes to force the leather within ten yards of their opponents' goals, where Gunner Langton sent the ball beneath the bar about seven minutes after the game was started. The scene of play was taken into the soldiers' camp by the combined efforts of Nicoll, the two Browns and Derry, who was remarkably nimble on his legs, and a skirmish ensued near the Artillery "25" where the leather was secured by Lieut. Phillips, who in full support dribbled the ball into the very mouth of the Rovers' goals, whence it was again shot between their posts. The kick, unfortunately, proved to be "off side," though disputed, was disallowed. The Rovers, who had been playing in excellent form, now advanced on the aggressive, and made an inroad into their opponents camp, where Derry secured a shot at goal, which caused its keeper to use his hands. A "corner kick," which was allowed the men of the Royal Artillery, proved erratic, and was almost immediately followed by another attack from them, which brought Forde's hands into requisition. At this stage, the game became somewhat rough, and some tosses were witnessed on either side. The Rovers still undaunted and, apparently as fresh as at the outset of the game, began to harrass their opponents, their fleetness of foot now telling against superior weight. A clever pass was made by Warner to Derry as left wing, who took the ball rapidly down the field, and drove it beneath the bar, thus securing the first goal for the Rovers. After the kick-out from goal a scrimmage ensued near the Artillery, 25 yard flag, and the leather was carried towards their eastern corner over the boundary, and a scrimmage almost beneath the very bar ensued; the Light Blues scored again through Brown, their captain. On change of ends, the lighter team opened with an attack on the Artillery goal. The ball, however, was quickly returned only to find its way back into the soldiers' country. A corner kick by Lauder shot behind the posts. Again and again did the Rovers storm their opponents' lines, but a determined defence prevented any futher points being scored. Nicoll, as right wing, made some very good runs, while Messrs. Watson and Crowley told in strength and weight.

The game thus ended in favour of the Rovers by two to one.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

THE bad weather with which many parts of the Continent have been inflicted caused a sudden return of holiday-makers, and London during the past few days has begun to look like itself again. The cholera scare, if properly worked by the hotel proprietors of our own watering-places, might have kept many more persons at home. As it is, I doubt if any body who previously intended spending the vacation abroad was deterred from crossing the Channel by the outbreak of cholera or so-called cholera in certain portions of Europe. At Homburg and a few other similar places the rush of English visitors has perhaps not been so great as usual, but Switzerland has swarmed with our countrymen, and I hear that at Ostend there was such a large British contingent that one might almost have supposed oneself in Brighton. The illusion could not, however, be of long duration, for happily for those who seek relaxation in Ostend it is not quite so dull as the least dull of English pleasure towns. If Ostend surpasses Brighton in the character and variety of its artificial attractions, it also beats it in the matter of expense. The greediness of the Ostend hotel-keepers is well-known, but the owners of lodging-houses are becoming quite as bad. Some friends of mine went to look at apartments on landing. A bed-room not remarkable for size or furniture on the ground floor seemed to meet their requirements. What do your readers think was the rent demanded for these two little rooms! One hundred francs per day! I have spoken somewhat disparagingly of the "Queen of English watering-places," but I am bound to say that in one thing Brighton is *facile princeps*. For comfort, luxury, and internal beauty there is probably no hotel in the world to equal the one recently opened at Brighton. It is more like an Imperial palace than an inn, and even puts into the shade some of the magnificent caravanserais that have sprung up in London during the past eight or ten years.

Lord Harrington has been the first to break in upon the Parliamentary recess with a political speech, but there was nothing very novel or exciting in the long address delivered by the leader of the Liberal Unionists at York on Wednesday night. The same remarks, if their utterance had been deferred for a few weeks, might have excited lively comment, but the public is in a holiday mood and resents in the early days of September being pestered with party polemics.

As I write two important but very different bodies are holding their annual congress—the Trade Union organization and the British Association. Although he has been content to follow in the footsteps of his more immediate predecessors rather than copy the example of a former line of presidents, whose daring flights excited the imaginations of their listeners, it is generally admitted that Sir Frederick Abel has worthily performed his *rôle*. His address was too comprehensive to be summarized within the limits of the space at my command, and I must refer your readers to the full report which fills more than ten columns, in small print, of the *Times*. Sir F. Abel, as is well known, controls the Imperial Institute, and he has been generally congratulated on the skilful manner in which he managed to drag in some references to that much advertised and imperfectly appreciated project. The report of the Council of the Association, read at the opening of the session, dealt mainly with the anthropometric measures that they have been urging on the Indian authorities and on the efforts taken to obtain a proper recognition in examinations for the public service of physical qualinications. The correspondence that passed on the subject included a letter from Sir J. Gorst, written in April last, stating that Viscount Cross was in communication with the Civil Service Commissioners with reference to making physical qualifications an element in the competitions for the Indian Civil Service.

The proceedings of the Trade Unionist delegates are being watched with more than ordinary interest on account of the aggressive attitude of the new school led by Mr. John Burns, and the prominence given to the demand for legislative interference in fixing the hours of labour. That the Congress should by a majority of 38 have pronounced in favour of a universal eight hours system is considered a great gain for the Socialists, and has alarmed a good many people here. The anxiety felt in certain quarters is, to say the least, a little premature. The one London morning paper, which has given in its adhesion to the eight hours system, admits that we are a long way from legislation. It the working classes, who are now our masters, were united, then the outlook would be very different.

Viscount Cross has sent to the *Times* the brief correspondence that passed between himself and Maharajah Dhuleep Singh preparatory to the latter being pardoned. Writing from the Hotel d'Albe in Paris, under date July 27, Dhuleep expresses his great regret for his past conduct towards the Queen-Empress. "I humbly ask her Majesty," he proceeds, "to pardon me, and I trust entirely to the clemency of the Queen. Should," he adds, "her Majesty grant me pardon, I promise obedience to her wishes for the future." Five days later, Lord Cross replied. "I am now commanded," said his lordship, "to inform you that on the understanding that henceforward your Highness will remain obedient to the Queen-Empress of India, and will regulate your movements in conformity with the instructions that may be issued to you by her Government, Her Majesty, by the advice of her Ministers, has been graciously pleased to accord to you the pardon that you have sought." This letter was acknowledged on behalf of his father by Prince Victor Dhuleep Singh, who mentioned that the Maharajah was then, August 3, unable to write himself. The *Times* this morning announces that Dhuleep Singh is about to start on a yachting cruise in the Mediterranean, and I believe the announcement is quite correct. I saw a gentleman the other day who had just arrived from Folkestone, and he tells me that the Maharajah looks thoroughly broken down. He has aged very much, and bears strong traces of his recent illness. His wife is with him, and although she seems greatly attached to Dhuleep Singh, she does not appear to possess much influence over him. The general opinion is that the Maharajah, even should he recover his health, will not be heard much of in the future. Although his pension has not been confiscated, and the accumulations will enable him to maintain a certain position if he chooses to make a display, I fancy he will receive a hint not to attempt any ostentation, but to live a more or less retired life. His son, Prince Victor Albert Jay Dhuleep Singh, to give him his full name, has, after two and a half years' service, resigned his commission as a Second Lieutenant in the 1st (Royal) Dragoons, though not for the reason mentioned by the London papers. They state that the retirement is owing to the illness of his father. I am assured on unimpeachable authority that the Prince's decision to quit the Army was arrived at before the Maharajah was stricken with paralysis. The descendant of the "Lion of the Punjab" abandons a military career solely, I understand, because he has no aptitude or taste for soldiering.

Mr. Malabari, in spite of his indifferent health, is displaying considerable zeal and energy on behalf of the philanthropic movement which he has so unselfishly championed. Scarcely a day passes without something from his pen appearing in print, and he in other ways is unsparing in his exertions to secure the co-operation of the right sort of people. Mr. Malabari's greatest enemy could not say that he has conducted the agitation in Engand with anything but the most scrupulous tact. Some who were at first inclined to think that Mr. Malabari attached too exaggerated an importance to people with handles to their names now admit that for the objects he has in view, he has got together a very good committee. It was not formed until after a careful consideration, and most of its members know India either from having helped to govern it or from visits to the country. Mr. Malabari has done wisely in abstaining from identifying his movement with any one political party. The distinguished men and women who have rallied to his support come from all parties. They unhesitatingly accept Mr. Malabari's proposals, which are generally regarded as extremely moderate and reasonable. I understand that Mr. Malabari has had offers of immediate Parliamentary action from a number of M. P.s, but he has declined them. His object, as he never fails to point out, is to help the Government of India on the one hand, and Hindoo reformers on the other, to come to an understanding. He is opposed to precipitate action, and has, therefore, restrained the ardour of his friends in the House of Commons. Mr. Malabari has not only refused Parliamentary assistance, but he has declined offers of pecuniary support, in some cases the amounts tendered being very large. He has been asked to attend public meetings convened for the special purpose of discussing the question, but he has refrained from accepting these invitations. Certain social and domestic customs, he thinks, are not suitable topics for mixed audiences of irresponsible persons. Many of your readers, whether they concur in his agitation or not, will agree with Mr. Malabari in not following the evil example of a certain class of male and female agitators who shall be nameless. I hear that Mr. Malabari is about to return to Bombay. He has some hopes of revisiting England next year, accompanied by Mrs. Malabari.

Somewhat late in the day, a protest is being made against the selection of Lord Wolseley to succeed Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar as Commander of her Majesty's Forces in Ireland. When the appointment was first announced several weeks ago it attracted no attention, or at any rate not a word of objection was uttered in England, and so far as I know in Ireland either. It seemed strange that the Opposition Press did not recall the threat alleged to have been indulged in by "our only General" soon after Mr. Gladstone astonished the world by coming forward as a Home Ruler. To-day the bellicose *Star* reproduces certain remarks reported at the time to have been made by the Ulster member, Mr. Johnston, at Dungarvan. They are as follows: "Lord Wolseley, the grandson of Colonel Wolseley, who fought at Newtown Butler, and over one thousand officers of the British Army, have expressed their determination to throw up their commissions and lead the loyalists of Ulster." Did Lord Wolseley ever express any such determination? It seems that he never accepted or contradicted the allegation, and the *Star* maintains that before he takes over charge in Dublin he should be called upon to explain. In the meantime Mr. Balfour will bear the brunt of whatever unpopularity may attach to the choice of an officer who is supposed to have betrayed in such a marked manner his hostility to the political sentiments of the bulk of the Irish people.

Nothing is known for certain respecting the present condition of the pending *cause célebre*, "O'Shea *vs.* Parnell and another." If the case follows the ordinary and regular course, it will come on for hearing just about the time that Parliament is reassembling for business in November, but doubts are occasionally expressed in certain quarters as to whether the suit will be proceeded with. On the other hand, statements of an emphatic kind in the interests of Captain O'Shea are not wanting. It is the most prudent thing to receive all these floating rumours, from whichever side they emanate, with a large grain of salt. In a matter of this sort people are so apt to be carried away by party spirit, and to transform their wishes as good Conservatives or good Liberals into assertions of fact. There seems, however, to be a consensus of opinion that if the negotiator of the Kilmainham Treaty does pursue his former political leader to the bitter end and fully accomplish his object, the days of Mr. Parnell as head of the Irish Parliamentary party will be numbered.

The telegraph will have informed you of the sensational collapse of the Liverpool Cotton King. Although of course Mr. Steenstrand's stoppage has not caused so much excitement here as in the North, it was the principal topic of conversation in the City for twenty-four hours. We hear of sympathy felt for the great speculator on the Liverpool Exchange. I have not met with anybody here who feels the slightest regret for the unlucky fate that has befallen the creator of the latest cotton corner rings and some people are hard-hearted enough to rejoice at Mr. Streenstrand's gigantic failure, if only "pour encourager les autres." It is satisfactory to learn as we do this morning from the chief scene of the recent operations that what has happened is a distinct blessing to the cotton trade and that the financial outlook is not unpromising. "The recent failures," we are told, "created a considerable amount of uneasiness, but the fact that yesterday's settlement passed over without any further disaster affords good ground for expecting that no more trouble will be experienced."

Last Sunday's papers contained the following telegram from Simla, dated the 30th ult.:—"The members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service here propose to remove the head-quarters of the Association from England to India, as they are dissatisfied with the recent action of the Home Committee." The general public, or rather that portion which has evinced any interest in the plucky fight of the Uncovenanted Service for better treatment, had been led to suppose that the recommendations of Sir John Gorst's Select Committee were considered satisfactory. Indeed, Sir Roper Lethbridge, one of the leaders of the movement during the debate on the Indian Budget, spoke as if everyone was satisfied. "He desired," he said, "to express his gratitude and the gratitude of those he represented to the Government for their action, and to the Select Committee for the care they had taken in investigating the claims of these men. It was the unanimous feeling of the whole service in India that the Government had acted in this matter, not indeed generously, but justly throughout." After this it is not surprising that the Simla telegram of last Saturday should have puzzled people here. Doubtless they will in due course be made acquainted with the reasons that have induced the Simla Committee—admittedly the most powerful branch of the whole organization, —to pass what looks like a vote of censure on Mr. King and the members of the London Committee. One thing is clear that Sir Roper Lethbridge in his desire to exalt his political leaders went rather too far. Those who heard his speech wondered how he had ascertained what the unanimous feeling of the service was within a fortnight of the issue of the Select Committee's report. The minutes of the evidence given in the recent inquiry were published in the form of a blue-book on Saturday. The evidence occupies 164 pages, and is preceded by the previously printed report, together with the brief record of the proceedings. The weight is under 16 oz., and the price at which the blue-book is sold is not inappropriately 1s. 5½*d.*, the exchange value a short time ago of the debased rupee.

Another Indian blue-book, the long-delayed "Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1888-89," has appeared this week. It is as usual full of most interesting matter; but how many persons will read its 214 pages? I venture to say that among the few who make a study of its contents will not be found certain Members of Parliament who wish to be considered authorities on India, but who do not or cannot master the facts.

I hear that Mr. Hume, of the National Congress movement, who since his arrival in England has become imbued with the notion common to so many Anglo-Indians that that it his duty to go into Parliament, is wooing the southern division of Sir James Fergusson's county, Ayrshire, where a Liberal Unionist, the Hon. G. R. Vernon, was returned at the last general election by a majority of only five. Whether Mr. Hume's addresses are likely to be accepted or not I am unable to say, but he is being helped in his suit by Sir William Wedderburn, the accepted Gladstonian candidate for the other division of the same shire. Perhaps the Ayrshire folk after reflection may think one Anglo-Indian-Congresswalla sufficient.

The important intelligence published by you respecting the acquisition by the Imperial British East Africa Company was copied into some of the London papers, and is attracting considerable attention here. A few days ago the *Times* published the following telegram from its Brussels correspondent:—"Nothing is known here about the project of a cession of territory by the Congo State to the British East Africa Company which has been announced by the *Bombay Gazette*." The authorities in the Belgian capital probably have their own reasons for professing at the present moment their ignorance of the matter.

IN response to their invitation, the authorities of the Indian Museum have received a large collection of specimens of the Indian locust, together with much interesting information regarding the destructive pest.

THE POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 20.

SECOND DAY.

THE fact, that two classical races which in days of yore, when Colonel Burnet was at the helm of affairs produced large fields and no little sensation having fallen through, did not prevent us from having a fair day's sport. The collapse of the Welter and the Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate was a regrettable occurrence for more reasons than one. For the former Mr. Locke's grand colt Doncaster walked over, and taking into account his superior calibre, one is not inclined to blame G. R.'s for holding back, but a very general opinion prevailed that if Captains "Jack" Hanwell, "Ding" MacDougall, Le Jallais, and other kindred spirits had been present, the race would not have been such a hollow affair. For the Commemoration Plate a Selling Race for Arabs, of the value of Rs. 2,000, was substituted. The acceptances were good, and the race, despite the scratching of Lansdowne at the last moment, provided the best field of the day. This race evidenced pretty clearly that racing on this side of India has really become a matter of b. A. P. more than real sport. But to return to my sacs. It had been raining all day, and it was expected that the course would be heavy, and that a few pots would be upset. But the bookmakers were out of their reckoning to some extent. The perfect drainage of the course stood the backers in good stead. The ground was, of course, a trifle heavy, but the going, on the whole, was good, and as they spotted three absolutes out of five, backers had not much to grumble at. The weather was on the whole fine, a very slight drizzle now and again disturbing the peace of those who flocked into the ring. The attendance was, if anything, larger than on the first day, and it was a somewhat significant fact that the Grand Stand was occupied exclusively by the fair. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Harris graced the Stewards' Stand, and were the centre of a select company. The ring and the paddock were uncomfortably crowded, and the noise of the eager backers, added to the din of a "thousand to one the field," from the lists when Messrs. Archer and Co.; Miller, Brittain and Co.; and Harris and Co.; held court, was deafening. It is worthy of notice that in the crowd of backers were several ladies, who chiefly patronised the ready-money totalisator, who wagered for a place. A large crowd fringed the course, and added to the excitement of the racing some speculation at the American Skittle Alley, and the pice totalisator's business began with the Galloway Plate, for which seven stripped Ameer, who was carefully looked over in the paddock, being pronounced the pick of the basket. At the lists Starlight started a hot favourite, but the money was piled on Ameer so fast that the former soon receded in the betting, and the starting prices were Ameer evens, Starlight 2 to 1 against Forat, and Patna boasted respectable followings, and altogether the race may be pronounced the most open one of the evening. Comer rode Starlight, and adopted his favourite tactics of making the running from start to finish. Fortunately the brave little boy could stay, and he eventually snatched the verdict by a short length from Ameer. Some little dissatisfaction was manifested when the notice board announced the fact that Lansdowne, who was least penalised in the valuable Arab Selling Race, was scratched, the reason forsooth being that he had not arrived. His chance of victory was not supposed to be very great, but many had backed him for a place, and their language was not particularly mild over the business. Of the remaining nine, Young Euclid on his first day's performance, and in spite of the absurd rumour that he had a leg, which was so industriously circulated in some quarters, was made a hot favourite, Justice and Newminister being next in the fancy. It was a good betting race, and the bookmakers had not much to grumble at. The favourite realised the expectations of his backers, and the fraternity had the satisfaction of placing the second horse. For some reason or other the English colt Bondage, who ran so unsatisfactorily at the last Sky Meeting, was by many thought a soft thing for the All Horse Handicap. But, as the wagering settled, he had three formidable rivals in Jolimont, Primus, and Delga, the Bangalore crack, having a slight lead. It was a grand race, well-ridden to the end, and Primus's win must be attributed to that accomplished Jockey T. Kendall's sheer good riding. The Pony Derby was the race of the day, and eight clinking ponies faced the starter. The big country-bred Faugh-a-Ballah, who will be a horse next year, was the "moral," and with his weight it was easily seen that the state of the course could not interfere with his chance of success. That pretty little New Zealand pony with a jaw-breaking name was gamely followed by his stable, and boasted some public sympathy, but Faugh-a-Ballagh reigned supreme to the end. The cognoscenti, however, were within an ace of biting their fingers, for on entering the straight Faugh-a-Ballagh, who was leading the field a cracker took the Sand, and had it not been for the judicious riding of that pretty little light-weight Gibbs, who gave the pony his head, the best thing to be done under the circumstances, a big pot would have been upset. As it happened, the country-bred only just succeeded in staving off the challenge of the New Zealander. The race for the Aga's Purse, which wound up the day, provided the biggest surprise, Boatman, who was not backed for a pice, except by his owner, won after a hard struggle with Baltic. We were all glad to see Mr. S. A. W. win, for he is a real good all round sportsman. The following are the details of the sport:—

"The Welter."—Rs. 600 from the Fund. For all Arabs, the property of Officers of the Services or Members of the Clubs named. Weight for age, raised 2lb. Winners, once 4lb., twice 7lbs., oftener 10lb. extra. Maidens allowed 7lb. extra G. R. Entrance 1st May 1 G. M., 1st July 3 G. M., 1st Sept. 6 G. M. When the race will close with a sweepstakes of 2 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Distance 1¼ miles.

The Criterion and this race are open only to Officers of H. M.'s Services, Civil, (Covenanted) Military, and Naval, and Members of the following Clubs, viz., any Club in England recognised by the G. N. H. Rules, the Bengal Club, Calcutta; Byculla, Yacht Club, and Bombay Club, Bombay; Madras Club, Madras; and Western India Club, Poona. See Rules 2, 3, and 4.

Mr Locke's ch a c Doncaster, 9st 4lb, Mr Kepton, W O 0

"H. H. Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate."—Rs. 600 from the Fund. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once 4lb., twice 7lb., oftener 10lb. extra. Winners of races (including Handicaps) to which Rs. 1,000 were added, to carry an extra penalty of 4lb. for each such race won. Maidens allowed 7lb., of the day 10lb. extra; horses landed after the 1st September, 1889, allowed 5lb. extra. Maximum accumulative penalties not to exceed 22lb., 2 miles. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M., 1st July 4 G. M., 1st Sept. 8 G. M., when the race will close with a starting sweepstakes of 3 G. M. for each horse declared to start.

Mr Farmer's g a h Soocab, 9st 13lb, W Greenhalgh, W O 0

"The Galloway Plate."—Rs. 600 from the Fund. For all Arab and C. B. Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Winners once 4lb., twice 7lb., oftener 10lb. extra. Maidens allowed 5lb., of the day 10lb. Horses landed after the 1st September, 1889, allowed 5lb. extra, C.-Bs. allowed 7lb. extra. The winner of the Derby or Maiden Galloways to carry a special extra penalty of 5lb. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M., 1st July 4 G. M., 1st September 8 G. M. When the race will close, with a sweepstakes of 3 G. M. for each horse declared to start. Half this starting sweepstakes to go to the 3rd horse. Distance R. C. and a distance.

Mr Grant's b a gal Starlight, 7st, Oomer 1
Hassan bin Badder's ch a gal Ameer, 9st 5lb, Gibbs. 2
Hussan bin Budder's b a gal Patna, 8st 10lb, Robinson 3
Mr Farmer's ch a gal Forat, 9st 7lb, W Greenhalgh. 0
Kaliffa bin Esau's ch a gal Merry-Legs, 9st 4lb, Kendall 0
Mr S A W's b a gal Pioneer, 7st 12lb, Ahmed 0
Ali bin Taleb's b a gal Farahan, 7st 11b, Lutchman. 0

Betting: Evens Ameer, 2 to 1 against Starlight; 3 to 1 against Forat; 5 to 1 against Patna; 6 to 1 against Merry-Legs; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

After a little trouble they were despatched to a capital start; Forat and Pioneer led past the stand, when Starlight rushed to the head of affairs, and led all the way round, closely followed by Ameer and Forat, the rest behind in a cluster. At the mile-post, Starlight was pulling double, and Ameer could never get on terms with him. The struggle in the straight resulted in a win for Starlight from Ameer who was beaten by a short half length. Time—2 minutes 58 seconds by Messrs. Lund, Blockley, and Carter's chronograph.

"Selling Race for All Arabs."—Value Rs. 2,000. To carry 11st. 3lb., for every Rs. 100, less value Winners of any Race, including Handicaps once 5lb., twice or oftener 7lb., extra. Entrance 1 G. M., Rs. 400 added. Entrance and Declarations to start to be in the box before 5 p.m. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Mr Cursetjee's b a h Young Euclid, 8st 11b, Kendall. 1
Mr Dignum's b a h Justice, 7st 5lb, Gibbs 2
Mr Framjee Dorabjee's ch a h Raby, 7st 12lb, Killick. 3
Mr Grant's ch a h Planet, 8st 7lb, Robinson 0
Mr Moher's bn a h Newminister, 8st 6lb, Vinall 0
Mr Farmer's ch a h Pilgrimage, 8st 6lb, W Greenhalgh 0
Mr S A W's bn a h Young Sirhan, 7st 12lb, Monohan. 0
H H Aga Khan's b a h Damascus, 7st 8lb, Oomer ... 0
Aga Jungee Shah's b a h Himalaya, 7st 6lb, Native... 0

Betting: Evens on Young Euclid; 2 to 1 against Justice; 5 to 1 against Planet and Newminister; and 12 to 1 against the rest.

Raby got the best of an indifferent start, and made play to the favourite, and Pilgrimage, with Newminister, Planet, and Justice close up, the rest half a length behind in a group. In very nearly the same order they raced to the half-mile post where Justice took charge of affairs, only to resign it almost immediately to Young Euclid, who, being patiently ridden, won a good race easily by two lengths. Time—1 minute and 39 seconds.

"All Horse Handicap."—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. 5 furlongs. Entrance 1st June Rs. 30, 1st July Rs. 100, 1st August Rs. 200. Half forfeit for not accepting. The Handicap to be published on 25th August. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Five horses in separate interests to start, or Rs. 500 only will be given. If only two horses start Rs. 250 only will be given.

Mr Powell's ch a g el Primus, 9st 9lb; Kendall 1
Mr Dignum's bn a g el Jolimont, 10st 3lb, Ryder... 2
Mr S A W's b w m Delga, 8st 5lb, Killick 3
Mr Woolmer's b a g el Moab, 10st 7lb, Owner..... 0
Col Le Marchant's and Mr Herbert's b a g el Timotheus, 8st 7lb, Robinson 0
Capt Mumm's ch a g el Nora, 8st, Gibbs 0
Dr Bull's bn a g el Bulwark late El Cid, 7st 5lb, W Greenhalgh 0
Mr Kempton's b c g el Bondage, late Guilhirn, 6st, Native 0

Betting: 3 to 1 against Bondage, Jolimont, Primus, and Delga; 5 to 1 against Moab; 6 to 1 against Nora; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

They were all despatched together, and Delga was first to show out with Moab, and the English colt in close attendance, the others were all up led by Jolimont. At the bend Jolimont and Primus went up to the leader, and Timotheus who at one time looked dangerous, gave in beaten, when well in the straight Delga was leading with Jolimont at her quarters. Then Kendall came with his avalanche rush and won by half a length from Jolimont, who had disposed of Delga. Moab was fourth. Time—1 minute 8 seconds.

"The Pony Derby."—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. For all Maiden Ponies. Weight for age and inches; aged, 13-2, to carry 9st. Ponies landed after 1st September, 1889, allowed 5lb. Winners once 3lb., twice 5lb., oftener 7lb., extra. C.B.'s allowed 7lb., Walers and English to carry 7lb. extra. Entrance 1st May 2 G. M., 1st July 5 G. M., 1st September 10 G. M. When the race will close with a sweepstakes of 3 G. M., for each pony declared to start. Half the starting sweepstakes to go to the third pony. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Farmer's b c b p Faugh-a-Ballagh, 6st 6lb, Gibbs. 1
Mr Devaraj Ur's b a m Paraekaretu, 8st 3lb, Wool..... 2
Mr Cursetjee's b a p Gazee, 8st 11lb, Vinall 3
Mr Grant's b a p Orion, late Shah, 8st 9lb, Robinson... 0
Mr Ali Abdoola's b a p Doctor, 8st 4lb, Kendall..... 0
Mr S A W's b a p Clipper, 8st 2lb, Monohan 0
H H Aga Khan's g a p Soheil, 7st 13lb, Killick 0
Mr Farmer's b c b p Mite, 6st Pillajee..... 0

Betting:

QUARANTINE AGAINST PILGRIM SHIPS.

THE following correspondence relating to the voyage of the s. s. Deccan, which sailed from Bombay for Jeddah, in June last, has been handed to us for publication. The first statement is the captain's account of the voyage :—

Bombay, 20th September, 1890.

The s. s. Deccan left Bombay for Jeddah with 1,217 pilgrims on the 17th of June, 1890. During the passage we experienced very heavy weather, which considerably inconvenienced the pilgrims, causing them to be dreadfully sea-sick, the greater part of these people having never seen the sea before. On the 25th instant, after being seven days at sea, a case resembling cholera made its appearance, to which the men succumbed. From this date to our arrival at Aden eight fresh cases occurred. During all this time the weather was exceptionally boisterous, and in a great measure we attribute this outbreak to the exhausted condition of the pilgrims.

We arrived at Aden on the 29th June, when we were placed in quarantine for 24 hours; after which we took coal and water, and proceeded to Camaran. We arrived at Camaran on Thursday, the 2nd of July, at 10 a.m. The vessel was placed in quarantine for 15 days. The pilgrims were all placed in quarantine on shore. Every day as a case of cholera occurred, her quarantine was enhanced to another 15 days. Up to Saturday, the 9th August, as Camaran has no telegraphic or postal communication with the outside world, the steamer Deccan was permitted to proceed to Jeddah, the pilgrims still being in prison at Camaran. We arrived at Jeddah on the 11th of August. The British Consul at our request telegraphed strongly to the British Ambassador at Constantinople to petition the Ottoman Board of Health to allow this vessel to be permitted to bring her passengers from Camaran to Jeddah, so that those men may complete their quarantine at Jeddah. The Consul represented to the Ambassador that the pilgrims were in a very deplorable condition, no food nor fresh provisions procurable, money exhausted, and the climate very unhealthy, the days being very hot, with heavy rains at night, and the huts in a very leaky condition. After waiting at Jeddah for hopes of relief a telegram was received from the Ambassador at Constantinople to the purport that the Director of the Board of Health did not see any reason why these pilgrims should not be permitted to leave Camaran. This order was not transmitted to the Turkish quarantine official. Consequently after two days we again telegraphed to the British Ambassador, asking him to have orders sent to the Sanitary Inspector regarding the pilgrims being permitted to leave Camaran for Jeddah. Having received no reply to this the Deccan proceeded back to Camaran to await orders, as she was under a guarantee to return.

On the 22nd August a telegram was received from the Ambassador at Constantinople, viz:—"Your telegram of the 18th instant. Board of Health have rejected your proposal that the Deccan be allowed to proceed to Jeddah with pilgrims to perform quarantine there." During all this time the Deccan and her pilgrims were at Camaran (a place 500 miles from Jeddah or Mecca), and cholera was raging fearfully at the abovenamed places, and still the officials at Constantinople would not permit these poor depressed people at Camaran to proceed to Jeddah, although only a few cases occasionally occurred amongst this crowd.

Having received the above telegram by the s.s. Akbar, one of our company's steamer, who was sent on purpose to deliver the message, and finding that there were no hopes of the pilgrims being permitted to proceed to their destination, we were compelled through sheer necessity to bring on these poor people to Bombay, after undergoing 57 days' quarantine.

During the return voyage from Camaran to Bombay no sign of cholera made its appearance, the pilgrims being in perfect health, and on arrival at Bombay on the 9th instant, the Health Officer of the port boarded this vessel and examined the passengers individually, and everything was found in perfect order, and the passengers were permitted to land at once.

No. 58.
Camaran Lazaret, Red Sea,
Camaran, 16-28, August, 1890.

Monsieur le Commandant,

The appearance of cholera among the Indian pilgrims brought by you to Camaran on your last voyage has given rise to rumours that I am glad to be able to contradict.

The medical officer charged with the duty of disinfecting the Deccan after the disembarkation of her passengers has sent me a report to the effect that he found your vessel perfectly clean, and from my own visit to the ship, a few days after, I am able to affirm the statement. Moreover, the pilgrims were unanimous in their praises of the kindness and care they received from you during the voyage, and I am glad to add that your goodness to them, while in quarantine did not slacken for a moment, and you gave without payment bags of rice and flour to the poor amongst them. Again, I would be wanting in duty did I not, in speaking of your behaviour to your passengers, and of the constant cleanliness of your ship, offer my congratulations to Mr. Hajee Cassum for knowing how to select persons worthy in all respects to command his splendid vessels. Amongst them are, Monsieur le Commandant, yourself and that old sea-dog (wolf) of the Red Sea the good Captain Baldwin.

In permitting you on two occasions to leave Camaran while your passengers were undergoing their term of quarantine, I have shown in an emphatic way the high regard in which I hold you.

Another proof not less official than the one first mentioned, you will have in a short time, in reading my final report to the Health Department of the Ottoman Empire, a copy of which I shall hasten to send you as soon as it is published.

Be pleased to accept, Monsieur le Commandant, the acknowledgment of my sincere and high consideration.

(Sd.) DR. A. STAMATIADE,
Sanitary Inspector,
Bombay, 12th August, 1890.

To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
Foreign Department.

Sir,—I am the owner of the steamer Deccan, as well as of the steamers Akbar, Taif, Taujore, Khiva, &c., trading between the Arabian Coast and India, and engaged in the pilgrim traffic between Bombay and Jeddah. On the evening of the 11th instant, I received a telegram from Jeddah, a copy of which is enclosed herein for your kind perusal.

2. The circumstances under which such telegram was despatched are that the s. s. Deccan left Bombay on the 17th June last, arrived at Aden on the 30th June, and at Camaran on the 3rd July, where she was put in quarantine for 10 days as is usual. During such quarantine some deaths occurred on shore at Camaran among the pilgrims carried by her, and in consequence an extra term of 15 days' quarantine was imposed from the 9th July, during which period some more deaths occurred on shore at Camaran, when the authorities imposed a further term of quarantine for 15 days from the 19th July. Again, during this interval more deaths occurred on shore at Camaran, and as the steamer had suffered already 40 days' quarantine, the captain was allowed to proceed to Massowah and Suakim to discharge his cargo for the said ports. On her finishing the discharge of cargo at the said ports, she returned to Camaran to take on board the pilgrims for Jeddah, but the authorities objected to let the pilgrims go to Jeddah, as a further term of quarantine had been imposed. The captain was accordingly ordered to go to Jeddah and afterwards return and take the pilgrims back to Bombay within 35 days from the 11th of August, 1890, being forbidden to take them to Jeddah, to which port they were all booked.

3. The steamer Deccan has already sustained losses amounting to Rs. 50,000 on account of such quarantine by the Turkish authorities, and if the quarantine is continued her loss will be increased to one lakh of rupees.

4. The Deccan had, when she left Bombay, 1,222 adults on board for Jeddah, with provisions for about 30 days; and as 55 days have elapsed since she sailed, the pilgrims must be already in distress for want of food, as the food-supply at Camaran is very precarious.

5. I therefore beg that Government will be pleased to at once communicate with the authorities interested in this matter, and request that the pilgrims may be allowed to embark on board the steamer for Jeddah and be allowed to land at that port to which they were booked from Bombay.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
HAJEE CASSUM.

No. 3357 of 1890.

General Department, Bombay Castle, 20th Aug., 1890.

To Hajee Casum Jussab, Esq.,

Sir,—In reply to your letter, dated the 12th instant, I am directed to inform you that Government cannot interfere in the matter, as the orders against which you complain have been passed by authorities over whom this Government has no control.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) J. DEC. ATKINS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

No. 3584 of 1890.

General Department Bombay Castle, 5th Sept., 1890.

To Haji Casum Jussab, Esq.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. 3357, dated 20th ultimo, I am directed to request that you will be so good as to state what steps you have taken for the relief of the passengers of the s.s. Deccan, where the pilgrims landed at Camaran by the Deccan now are, and whether you have made any arrangements for bringing them to India or sending them on to Jeddah if they still are at Camaran.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) J. DEC. ATKINS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay, 15th September 1890,

To the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay Castle.

Sir,—In acknowledging receipt of your letter No. 3584 of the 5th instant, regarding the s.s. Deccan, I have the honor to state that the abovenamed steamer with her pilgrims, after having performed quarantine of 56 days at Camaran and without any hopes of relief, was eventually compelled to bring back her pilgrims to Bombay, where she arrived on the 9th instant.

2. The Ottoman Board of Health, on being petitioned through the British Ambassador at Constantinople, utterly rejected his proposal to permit the pilgrims to proceed to Jeddah, there to perform quarantine, although cholera was raging at the same time in Jeddah. Herewith I annex a copy of the telegram sent by the Ambassador at Constantinople to the British Consul at Jeddah.

3. Hearing that many rumours were afloat regarding the sanitary condition of the steamer Deccan on that voyage, I beg to send you a copy of a true translation of a letter addressed to the commander of the said vessel, reporting on her condition, by the Sanitary Inspector in charge of the quarantine station.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
HAJEE CASSUM JOOSUB,
Owner, s.s. Deccan.

Copy of a telegram received by the Acting British Consul, dated Jeddah.

(Station.) To Jeddah. To Acting British Consul.
(Station.) From Therapia. From White, Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, Constantinople.

Your telegram of eighteenth. Board of Health have rejected your proposals that the Deccan be allowed to proceed to Jeddah with pilgrims to perform quarantine there.

August 22.

SPORT IN BULDANA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The quiet but pretty and healthy station has been unusually gay during the last two days. Though much out of the way, and without any tradition worth mentioning, it is nevertheless said to be one of the oldest settlements of the British in this part of the country; notwithstanding its bracing climate Buldana has its drawbacks, which perhaps keep visitors away. As at many hill stations we have had a scarcity of water, but at the recommendation of our popular Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Szczepanski, a scheme for waterworks, at an estimated cost of Rs. 73,000, has been passed and put into execution, and is now drawing towards completion, another year may secure us ample supply of nice water. We have almost all the institutions that mark a civilized life in the Mofussil, except telegraphic communication, of which the people are in great want. It is hoped that the authorities will move in the matter and obtain the much-needed boon, which will not be a costly charge if combined with the post office as in other parts of India.

But now to come to sports and races, which have been making life gay for us during the past two days. They have been due to the efforts of our popular Assistant Commissioner, Kumar Shree Harbhamji, of Morvi, assisted by Khan Bahadur Salamullakhan of Deulghat, Special Magistrate, and the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Vikaji. These three gentlemen formed themselves into a committee to raise subscriptions and to make the necessary arrangements. A large shamiana and four large tents facing the temporary race-course and play-grounds were pitched. The shamiana was very tastefully decorated with evergreens, buntings, and flags for the *elite*, and a number of guests were invited from the three taluks, of which this district is composed. The sports and races were a decided success in every respect. The weather was pleasant. Prizes, amounting to Rs. 200, were distributed to the winners by Colonel Szczepanski.

NOTES FROM GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, SEPT. 19.

THE Baron of Dempo, an enlightened gentleman of the Hindu community, and one of the public benefactors, died on the 4th inst., universally regretted by Christians and Hindus alike for his excellent qualities.

The question of supplying water to the large number of visitors and pilgrims who will flock to Old Goa during the exposition of the body of St. Francis Xavier, has not yet been decided by the committee in charge of the arrangements. The water obtained from the wells of the old city is vile. There is a larger supply of water at Banguenim, which is pure and not far, from Old Goa. Water pipes may be laid at not very great expense, and a certain increased rate may be charged for its supply. The people, who will assemble there by thousands, and thousands, would prefer laying out a few pice for good water rather than take with them germs of malarious fever as a memento of their visit.

Owing to the representation of the liquor shopkeepers of Diu, Government has reduced the licence fee from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50.

The pay of the Governor-General has been raised from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 22,000. The Governor-General has asked the Lisbon Ministry to extend to the Colonies the Press law that has been lately introduced into Portugal. The request was refused, but the application has been renewed, based upon a new pamphlet, called *Fiat Lux*, in which the Governor-General, officials, and private gentlemen are dealt with. Even the fair sex has not escaped compromising remarks from this anonymous writer. The subject-matter of the pamphlet is the late general election of a Deputy, and those who took the side of the Government have been severely treated.

THE DEFALCATIONS IN THE MUNICIPALITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to certain remarks, appearing in the leader of your to-day's issue, on the evidence in the Police Court in the case of the defalcations made by Jamsetji Muncherji, I beg to point out that there is one point in particular on which the evidence has not been properly reported. It is with reference to the certificate at foot of the fortnightly returns, that the "balances to the debit of the ward office in this return agree with the actual bills in the hands of the ward clerks."

About this certificate I stated in my evidence that it had a value, inasmuch as before signing it I had to be reasonably satisfied that the return was correct, though it was impossible to ascertain strictly its accuracy by reference to each individual bill. Such an exact check, I may add, is now being made once a quarter by a special department of the Municipality. It was never intended to be the work of a single individual once a fortnight.

I refrain from saying anything on any other point in your article, as I do not think it proper for me to do so, but I hope that in justice to me you will insert this correction of the reported evidence in your paper.—Yours, &c.,

RUSTOMJEE N. COYAJEE.

Bombay, 17.

M. VICTORIEN SARDOU, if he is so busy as is reported, must be making desperate efforts to regain lost ground. It has already been mentioned by a contemporary that he was engaged on two plays—one about that great revolution to be called "Thermidor," while the order turned on the most affective parts of the career of Egypt's dusky Queen, who cast her spells over Mark Antony, and perished by the bite of an asp. It is now announced that both "Cleopatra" and "Thermidor" will be played early in the forthcoming theatrical season.

AMONG the "fads" started in Paris is a society for the spread of "Panceltism." It is difficult to find out what its founders have in view, really, but the new cult is expected to act as an antidote, or at least a rival, to "Panslavism," and especially "Pangermanism." Spain, Portugal, France, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, America, and other countries too numerous to mention, are all, according to the apostles of the new society, peopled by Celts who, by numerous invasions and massacres, manage to lay hands on the territory which their descendants now enjoy peacefully. Under the beneficent ægis of "Panceltism" all these divers nations are to be ushered into an harmonious millennium with its headquarters in an *entresol* in Paris.

CRICKET.

THE GYMKHANA VS. HINDOOS.

THE Hindoos, in their return match with the Gymkhana played on Saturday last, were not as fortunate as they were in the first match, on July 15th last, when they had the credit of making a draw—the only draw suffered by the Gymkhana this season. On that occasion when they totalled the respectable total of 125 to the Gymkhana 64 for 2 wickets, they played five men who were absent from their team on Saturday last, and it is doubtful whether the five substitutes acquitted themselves creditably enough to justify their selection. Their display, especially after their victory over Poona, was the more disappointing, and had led everyone to expect something far better. The writer is not prepared to hazard any reason as to why the cricket progress of the Hindoos should have been so much less rapid than that of the Parsees. It may be due to physique, want of coaching, practice, or keenness, or even possibly to their being "a house divided against itself" in the matter of internal rivalry and cliques, but Lord Harris, in his speech at Poona last week, must have been looking further ahead than he thought, when he spoke of the Hindoos sending an eleven to England, for they are a very long way from having any hopes of success there. The Gymkhana has never put anything like a representative team into the field against them; and last year, as this, the Hindoos have failed lamentably with both bat and ball. Mr. Chonkar is quite up to the average of fast bowlers and knows something of batting besides, but it would take a microscope to discover anyone else who would have the faintest chance of doing himself any credit at home. And in their fielding, which has usually been smart and keen and sometimes quite up to Parsee form, they were particularly slack on Saturday, and slack fielding is always a bad sign in those who are trying to study cricket with a view to subsequent perfection in the game. And apart from batting, bowling, and fielding, there were one or two points besides which strike the on-looker as defective. One is the great lack of judgment in timing runs; in their desperate anxiety to score they lost two wickets run-out almost immediately the game began, and then came the other extreme, when runs were lost through over-anxiety as to their safety in running them. Then, in one or two batsmen, there is a great deal too much walking—one might almost say, strutting—about the pitch, and too much flourish of the bat, arrangement of the gloves and pads, &c. This has, no doubt, the advantage of considerably annoying the bowler, who has to wait till it is all over, but it is not cricket, and wastes a lot of time, besides appearing ridiculous. Then, again, there were too many absurd and useless appeals to the umpire, especially for l-b-ws, which only the wicket-keeper and bowler are able to see, and which only those two therefore have any right to appeal for.

The Hindoos, who took the wickets at 1-30 p.m., were all disposed of for 60, Messrs. Steel and Clark bowling unchanged throughout, with the exception of one over from Mr. Lowis to enable Mr. Steel to change his end, and this piece of wise judgment on the latter's part had excellent effect. Two or three batsmen "played on" to him, but without removing the bails; everyone appeared to prefer to stay at home than to run out and hit the slow bowler, so the sentries in the deep-field had little to do. The first and second wickets fell at 14, Chamare playing carefully for his 9 till he lost his wicket in an utterly misjudged run. Chonkar survived four wickets and put on 17 runs during his stay, and was the only one, except "extras," to get into double figures. Morarjee, although he failed to score in either innings, showed very good form against the fast bowler, but, when facing Mr. Steel, was all at sea at once, and had evidently never played bowling of that *jat* before. Mr. Ryan was not so happy with the gloves as he was the week before against the Islam C. C., and Mr. Clark's bowling appeared a shade too fast for his liking. But in such a case, to stand back a few yards saves all byes as well as making catches at the wicket come a great deal easier to take, and Mr. Gould, who took his place during the second innings, illustrated the force of both sides to this point.

The Gymkhana were unlucky in losing Mr. Steel almost immediately from a yorker which he played on, but Mr. Ryan joined Mr. Bentinck and put on 40 runs for the next wicket. The cricket was a little slow to watch, but both played extremely well, and this stand put the result of the match beyond all further doubt. The two next wickets added little, and then Mr. Barton joined his brother Rifleman, and the runs came more rapidly, till at 93, or an addition of 41 runs, Mr. Bentinck fell to the fast bowler for a first-rate innings of 32, his best this season, both in quality and quantity. He had gone in first and broken the bowling by very careful correct play, and then later on hit out freely, especially in some very good off drives. Mr. St. Paul failed to score, and at 101 Mr. Barton was well caught in the deep-field off a running catch, which was judged remarkably well. The out-going batsman had put together 30 very rapidly, and his 30 was his best performance this year. Mr. Gould, who hit more freely than usual, took out his bat for a very good 15, and the innings closed for 123, thus putting the Gymkhana winners by 63 runs.

The Hindoos, with rather less than an hour to bat, went in again and collapsed most remarkably, as the score under "Fall of the Wickets" shows. The order of going in was completely changed, for some reason which hardly appeared a sound one, as the first 6 wickets fell for 9 runs. Chonkar was again top-scorer, with 8, for the seventh wicket, and the eighth fell to a run-out at 27. The batsman was palpably not-out, and the incident was unfortunate, as it gave the Parsee crowd an opportunity for a great deal of hissing, which the Gymkhana much regretted to give them. But the umpire alone was to blame, as he held up his hand to signify "out" before he was asked his decision at all; the wicket-keep had his back to the batsman running and was intent only on the ball being thrown in, his appeal therefore, pre-prejudiced by the action of the umpire, was natural enough. But the incident only shows on what slight occasion the Parsee youth of the present day will vent his ill-feeling towards the Gymkhana, to which he really owes almost all the cricket which he and his club and his nation have learnt. Stumps were to be drawn at 6-15, an hour at least 15 minutes too late, during September, to play cricket, and the Hindoos, who might easily have lost their last 2 wickets during the last 10 minutes of play, signified a wish to draw at 6-5 p.m. Mr. Steel could easily have insisted on playing up to the agreed-upon hour, but he generously let the point go, and drew at once, the score standing at 38 for 8 wickets.

This match is the last on the Gymkhana programme, and shows their result of matches to be :—Played (excluding the Civil and Military matches) 14, won 12, drawn 1, lost 1.

Full score and analysis. :—

HINDOOS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Chamare Kussum, run out..	9	b Steel.....	6
H. R. Bunda, run out	2	not out.....	6
Sewjee Motiwala, b F. Clark	0	b Steel.....	0
B. J. Joshi, c Steel, b F. Clark	4	b F. Clark.....	2
N. C. Jaykar, b Steel.....	1	run out.....	7
D. M. Chonkar, b Steel....12		b F. Clark.....	8
Gosavi, c H. Clark, b Steel..	0	not out	7
G. N. Bhandare, b F. Clark	3	c Gould, b F. Clark..	0
Morarjee, b Steel.....	0	c St. Paul, b Steel...	0
D. K. Pundit, b F. Clark....	8	did not bat.	
Ram Vayavaharkar, not out	6	c F. Clark, b Steel...	0
Extras.....15		Extras	2
Total.... 60		Total (for 8 wickets)	38

(Fall of the Wickets.)
1st Innings.
1-14 2-14 3-18 4-24 5-28 6-28 7-41 8-41 9-44 10-60.
2nd Innings.
1-0 2-0 3-1 4-2 5-9 6-9 7-17 8-27.

GYMKHANA.

Mr. R. J. Bentinck, b Chonkar	32
Mr. E. E. Steel, b Morarjee	0
Mr. E. H. Ryan, c Jaykar, b Gosavi	16
Mr. L. N. Beatty, b Gosavi	2
Mr. H. E. Lowis, b Chonkar	7
Mr. A. E. Barton, c Bhandare, b Gosavi	30
Mr. C. St. Paul, b Chonkar	0
Mr. A. P. Gould, not out	15
Mr. M. F. Reid, b Chonkar	0
Mr. F. Clark, c Jaykar, b Chonkar	10
Mr. H. Clark, b Chonkar	0
Extras:	11
Total...	123

Fall of the Wickets.
1-0 2-40 3-44 4-52 5-93 6-93 7-101 8-101 9-123 10-123

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HINDOOS. 1st Innings.	R.	R.	M.	W.	2nd Innings.	R.	R.	M.	W.
Steel	70	22	2	4		55	19	4	4
F. Clark...	68	23	3	4		50	17	4	3

GYMKHANA.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Chonkar.....	111	46	7	6
Morarjee.....	45	25	2	1
Gosavi.....	94	41	3	3

We hear that a match is in prospect for this week between the Military of, as far as can be obtained, the Presidency, and the Parsees. The date is expected to be Wednesday and Thursday next, or, if the two-days' match proves to be impracticable, on the latter day only. From the names given below it will be seen that the proposed team is a strong batting one, though weak in bowling. The names, with the exception of the first three, are all from Bombay, but the first three referred to, who are at Poona, are hoped to be able to be present, especially as they are, perhaps, the three most valuable men in the proposed team, which is as under, and from which the Eleven will be selected:—

Mr. E. E. Edlmann.	Mr. A. E. Barton.
Mr. H. E. Stockdale.	Mr. L. N. Beatty.
Mr. T. M. Usborne.	Mr. R. J. Bentinck.
Mr. H. E. Lowis.	Mr. C. G. Carnegie.
Mr. J. H. Twiss.	Mr. H. Burges.
Mr. T. R. Phillips.	Mr. C. Bannerman.

Pte. Nurding.

ISLAM C. C. VS. HINDOO JOLLY C. C.

A CRICKET match was played on the Esplanade on the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m., between the Hindoo Jolly C. C. and the Islam C. C., which resulted in the win for the former by 42 runs, according to the first innings. For the Hindoo Jolly Mr. Broker and Sukhadia bowled well, capturing 7 and 4 wickets for 19 and 23 runs respectively; and in batting, Mr. Shroff and Mr. Mehta entered into double figures, 21 and 14 respectively; while for the Islam only Mr. Sheriff entered into double figures, viz., 13. Appended is the score :—

THE ISLAM C. CLUB.

First Innings		Second Innings.	
H. C. Tyebji, b Sukhadia ...	3	b Broker	4
H. Alibhoy, b Broker	0	not out.....	0
Sherkhan, b Broker	0	c Sukhadia	0
K. Alli, b Broker	3	b Broker	6
Ibrahim Rahimtoola, c Broker	9	c Broker	0
Abba, b Sukhadia	2	run out	1
B. A. Lukmanji, b Broker .	4		
Y. Alli, b Broker	7		
Sheriff, c Sukhadia 13		to bat	
Tyeballi Valibhoy, b Sukhadia	0		
Kassum, b Broker	0		
Tyebji Shuffi, b Sukhadia...	1		
Extras.....	4	Extras	4
Total...46		Total...27	

(Fall of wickets.)
First Innings.
1-4, 2-4, 3-4, 4-8, 5-15, 6-22, 7-26, 8-43, 9-46, 10-46, 11-46.
Second Innings.
1-0, 2-5, 3-6, 4-20, 5-22.

THE HINDOO JOLLY C. CLUB.
1st Innings.

R. B. Joshee, b Ibrahim	9
B. K. Bhatia, run out	4
P. G. Sukhadia, c Ibrahim	5
H. B. Shroff, c Kaitan	21
G. R. Broker, b Abba	1
J. M. Mehta, c Abba.....	0
P. L. Dhondi, c Abba	5
V. R. Mehta, h wt Sherekhan	9
N. J. Khatri, c Sherekhan	7
M. J. Mehta, not out.....	14
J. P. Mehta, b Sherekhan	2
P. H. Vakil, c Ibrahim	7
Extras.....	4
Total...88	

(Fall of wickets.)
1-7, 2-17, 3-22, 4-28, 5-34, 6-44, 7-48, 8-62, 9-75, 10-79, 11-88.

GARRISON VS. RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

A match between the above two clubs came off on Saturday at Colaba, and resulted in a defeat for the Military by 131 runs and 4 wickets. The latter did not appear to be as well represented as they might have been, and were consequently out-played at all points of the game. Ralli's captain closed his side's innings shortly after the fall of the sixth wicket and sent in their opponents to bat, and an hour's play saw the latter all out for the small score of 46; Bannerman (11) and Edwards (10) being the only batsmen to get into double figures. Gagrat's innings of 60 not out showed some splendid driving, Edyvean backing him up with a well-played 25. Edwards bowled well, and did his side right good service.

RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.
1st Innings.

Shroff, c Berry, b Edwards	14
Merchant, b Edwards.....	7
Bapasola, l-b-w b Smith.....	20
Darookhanawalla, b Edwards	15
Dosabhoy, b Edwards.....	9
Gagrat, not out.....	60
Edyvean, c Berry, b Byrne.....	25
Walsh, not out...	8
Mehta, Vijeyakar, Sorabjee } to bat.	
Extras.....	19
Total.....	117

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	W.
Berry	85	73	0
Byrne.....	40	15	1
Edwards	85	42	4
Hartley	15	7	0
Smith.....	30	21	1

GARRISON C. CLUB.
1st Innings.

Phillips, c Edyvean, b Bapasola.....	5
Maclean, b Bapasola.....	2
Bannerman, b Mehta	11
Earle, b Bapasola	0
Yeomans, c Walsh, b Bapasola	0
Reville, b Gagrat	4
Edwards, not out	10
Hartley, c and b Bapasola	1
Berry, b Gagrat.....	0
Byrne, c Edyvean, b Bapasola.....	0
Fergusson, absent.....	0
Extras.....	13
Total.....	46

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	W
Bapasola.....	65	20	6
Gagrat	45	7	2
Mehta	15	6	1

IT is reported that a Russian Commission will shortly prepare a scheme for the opening up of trade routes in Central Asia, either by means of works for connecting the Amu Daria with the Caspian Sea, or by the construction of a railway from Orenburg to Tashkend.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st September, 1890.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	3	30	8	53
Teheran	21	1	30	...	12
Suez	21	1	15	...	53

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending on 8 p.m., 21st September, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	17	...	3
„ Kurrachee ...	...	6	...	1
„ Madras	...	15	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 20.

10 p.m.	79·2

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.

6 a.m...	78·6
10 a.m...	81·3
2 a.m...	80·5
4 p.m...	80·4

THE LAST DAYS OF THE LATE MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, C. S. I.

IN our obituary notice of this worthy citizen of Bombay, we said that his last act of philanthropy was a gift of nearly four lakhs of rupees for the establishment of an Anglo-Vernacular Institution for the Parsee community, which is regarded as a proof of his good-will towards the Parsees. The latter testified their gratitude by holding "oothamna or third-day's religious ceremonies in all parts of India where there is a Parsee community, such as Calcutta, Hyderabad, Mhow, Poona, the principal towns of Guzerat, &c. Nearly Rs. 20,000 were given for charities by the relatives and friends of the deceased gentleman in Bombay. He was in the full possession of his mental faculties up to the last, and the last signature that he made was the execution of the trust-deed for the Byramjee Parsee Charitable Institution and the making over of Government promissory notes for a fund established in Ahmedabad for the removal of the bodies of dead Parsees. Just before his death he invited the trustees of the new school into his presence, and advised them to be prudent in the conduct of the institution, which was his cherished object, and with this sentiment in his mind for its success, he calmly expired. About eighteen months ago, when he was taken seriously ill, he had taken in hand important matters so as to complete them before his end. Within the fortnight before his demise he often gathered together before him those near and dear to him, and earnestly entreated them to be loving and affectionate to one another, to live in peace and harmony, and do such laudable deeds as would keep his name memorable in the history of the family. From Mr. Byramjee's varied experience in wordly affairs he was convinced of one very sensible phase of commercial life, and he tried to impress upon everyone, namely, "never to lend money," but if possible make a gift of it. During the long course of banking and trading, he had lost large sums of money by lending it to friends and relatives, and a Parsee owed him Rs. 80,000, of which he never received one rupee back. He seldom or never sued his debtors, and the consquence was the loss of large sums of money. In leaving a respectable competency to his heirs, he advised them neither to be too extravagant nor too economical, nor to show any pride of the purse, but to observe the golden medium and preserve a respectable position befitting their status in society. Although Mr. Byramjee was fully in possession of his mental activity, his bodily infirmities were extreme, so much so that in his last days, he sustained life on liquid food so small in quantity as only from 13 to 15 ounces a day. When he observed that his end was near, he directed all his funeral arrangements to be made in accordance with his wishes. His last will was executed so late as the 9th ultimo, leaving Rs. 35,000, with the interest of which his permanent annual religious ceremonies should be performed. To his sister, the widow of Mr. Nowrojee Cowasjee Ashburner, he gaven life-interest in Rs. 60,000. The duty of observing certain funeral obsequies for the first year after the death of the deceased, has devolved by his direction upon his grandson, Mr. Rustamjee Nanabhoy Byramjee, to whom he has bequeathed all his private property besides the immense sum forming the trust settlement, which first descends to Mr. Nanabhoy, now known as Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in terms of the trust. Mr. Rustomjee's fortune is said to be about six to seven lakhs of rupees, which is to go subsequently to his sons and heirs. To a troop of servants, about 50 in number, he has left Rs. 10,000 to be distributed according to their several grades. To his trusted private secretary, friend, and constant companion, almost recognized as a member of his family, Mr. Pestonjee Nasarvanjee Wadia, he has made a handsome bequest in appreciation of his services, in addition to his being made an executor of his last will, a member of the School Trust Fund, and paid secretary of his large trust settlement.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AT ADEN.

THE following Notification of the General Department was issued on Saturday :—

In exercise of the power conferred by Act I of 1870, the following Rules for Quarantine against cholera have been made by the Government of Bombay, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council: they have effect from the 16th instant in the Ports of Aden, Perim, and the Somali Coast as a temporary measure :—

I.—The Commander of every vessel, including bugalows or other native craft, arriving from Massowa, shall, before entering the harbour, indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come.

II.—Such Commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, either with the pilot boat, except orally, or with the shore, or with any other vessel or boat in the harbour.

III.—Immediately on arrival the Commander shall cause the letter R of the Commercial Signal Code to be hoisted, and shall keep the said flag flying during his stay in port or until authorized by the Health Officer to haul it down. If communication with the shore is not desired, the vessel shall anchor at such place as may be pointed out by the Port authorities, having regard to the season of the year. If communication with the shore is desired, the Health Officer shall go alongside the vessel, and, after all necessary enquiries, shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage duly appointed and notified in that behalf by the Resident, there to remain for a period of seven days from the date of arrival, or for the shorter period prescribed in Rule IV, and undergo disinfection, which should apply as well to crew, passengers, effects, and suspectible goods.

IV.—If the Health Officer of the Port has sufficient evidence that no cases of a suspicious nature have taken place on board during the voyage, and if the vessel is besides in good hygienic condition, the duration of the quarantine will be diminished according to the following scale :—

After eight days of voyage	.....	six days of quarantine.
Do. nine	do.	.....five do.
Do. ten	do.	.....four do.
Do. eleven	do.	.....three do.
Do. twelve	do.	.....two do.
Do. thirteen	do.	and upwards twenty-four hours of quarantine.

V.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid, any case or cases of cholera should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of seven days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rule III.

VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Resident as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of seven days. If a case of cholera occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX—All vessels arriving at Aden, Perim and the Somali Coast, which may have communicated with vessels coming from Massowa, shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving at Aden, Perim, and the Somali Coast from Massowa.

X.—All vessels which have undergone quarantine in the manner above prescribed should have the fact clearly stated on their Bills of Health.

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is a return of rainfall as registered on the 18th September, 1890 :—

| Name of Stations. | Previously reported. In. | ct. | Rain

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

On Saturday at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following case, being the last, was heard before Mr. Justice Telang and a common jury :—

ALLEGED FRAUD UPON A EUROPEAN FIRM.

Shewlal Bholanath and Ramruttoo Kevalram, Multanee Hindus, were charged with three offences of abetment of cheating in having, firstly, on the 16th May last, instigated Moreshwur Chintamon, an assistant book-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Company, to falsely pretend to Mr. Otto Myer, an assistant of the firm, that one Purshotum Haridas had paid for 16 bags of myrabollams, thereby causing Mr. Myer to sign a delivery order for the goods in question. Secondly, that, on the 22nd May last, they similarly instigated Moreshwur Chintammon to do a similar act in respect of 18 bales of grey shirtings, and thirdly, that, on the 30th June last, they similarly instigated Moreshawur Chintamon to deceive Mr. G. A. Grant, another assistant, to sign a delivery order for 20 cases of white mulls and 10 bales of grey shirtings in favour of Purshotum Haridas, thereby committing offences under sections 109 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Macleod instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. Although the charges were, according to legal practice, wrapped up in some difficulty, they were really very simple ; and although, as a matter of fact, a series of offences extending over a comparatively long period, and involving a considerable number of transactions, had been committed, yet, as directed by the Code of Criminal Procedure, the prosecution were obliged to limit themselves to three offences of the series. The prisoners were not charged with the offence of cheating, but with abeting another man, named Moreshwur Chintamon, in the offence of cheating on three separate occasions, namely, the 16th and 22nd May, and the 30th June last, when certain assistants in the firm of Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Company were induced, by fraudulent representations, to deliver over certain goods to one Purshotum Haridas. The goods consisted of 16 bags of myrabollams, 18 bales of grey shirtings, with 20 cases white mulls, and other 10 bales of grey shirtings, of the aggregate value of about £1,200. The case for the prosecution was that the frauds were committed at the instigation of the prisoners. They were partners in the firm of Purshotum and Company, which consisted of three members, being the prisoners and one Purshotum Haridas, whose name the firm bore. They carried on business in Bombay, and were in the habit of indenting, through Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Company, for goods from Europe, of which they took delivery from time to time. Sometimes the goods were ordered out not for themselves, but for up-country constituents, for whom they delivered orders to the firm, and as they were ordered from Europe, they had to be paid for in sterling, for which the ordering company were, of course, bold primarily responsible. As it was necessary that they should be secured against risk, and as the firm of Purshotum Haridas was not a rich one, a guarantee was required by Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Company, and accepted in the person of one Jevansingh. It was customary with the firm before delivery of goods to keep a deposit of a sum of rupees, an equivilant of the sterling value of the goods, which was returned when an English bill was executed in the regular way, and handed them for despatch to the consignor in Europe. This was the practice in the import department of the office. In April last, this branch was managed by Tucker, manager, Bhiccoba Ramchunder, book-keeper, and Moreshwur Chintamon, whose name the jury had already heard. On Bhiccaba leaving on the 30th April his work was naturally handed over to Moreshwur. The prisoner took advantage of the change of affairs, and doubtless of the fact that Moreshwur was a young man, only nineteen years of age, and on that very evening, by promises and rewards, they prevailed upon him to get certain delivery orders signed in favour of their firm. The case for the prosecution was that on the very next day the frauds began by Moreshwur taking a delivery order for certain goods to one of the assistants, who signed it in good faith, under the impression that the money had been deposited. So things went on till the 16th May and the 30th June, entries of the delivery being omitted to be made in some instances, Messrs. Gaddum, Bythell and Company, never having been paid for them. On the 1st June, induced probably by a promise for future provision, besides the large sums of money he had already received as part of the plunder, Moreshwur gave notice that he would leave the firm's employ, and he left on the 30th June. He then went to Amritsar to the prisoners who were there, but getting tired, returned to Bombay, where the whole thing came to light, and the prisoners were afterwards arrested. On their arrest, in their house was found a box of papers, among which were two telegraphic cypher codes, which no doubt had been got up to warn each other in case of danger. The learned counsel mentioned that, prior to the abovementioned transactions, the guarantee Jevansingh had withdrawn his suretyship on account of a quarrel, and had warned the prosecutors with regard to the delivery of goods, so that it would be seen that they would naturally have been more keen with regard to the deposit before delivery of goods. Such sums were not deposited, while, on the other hand, the goods were taken delivery of under false pretences. It would be for the jury to decide, after hearing the evidence, whether the case for the prosecution was borne out as stated by him.

Evidence was called for the prosecution ; and done or two witnesses having been examined, the Court adjourned until 10 a.m. to-day.

CHARGE AGAINST A SERANG.

Sheikh Solkem, the late serang of the steam launch Beatrice, was yesterday re-arraigned before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged with doing a rash and negligent act, by having on the 4th of August last driven the Beatrice at such a pace as nearly to swamp a green boat in which Mr. F. C. Barrow was crossing from Ho wrah to Calcutta. Messrs. Palit and Lall Mohun Ghose appeared for Mr. Barrow, at whose instance the accused was charged. The Court was informed that the prosecution were unable to find the manjee of the boat, and therefore closed their case with Mr. Barrow's evidence. Mr. Manuel, for the defence, pointed out that the police had offered their assistance to get the manjee for Mr. Barrow. On the case itself, Mr. Manuel submitted that it must be remembered that there was a very strong ebbtide running on that day, and there were a number of green boats plying on the river. It was, therefore, impossible for accused to deviate from the track, and still leave a space of 20 yards from every green boat. In fact, no case had been made out against his client, who was travelling against a strong ebbtide at the rate of speed he usually steamed.

The Magistrate observed that steam launches were not supposed to travel at a high rate of speed. It would, therefore, depend on what rate of speed the launch was steaming at the time.

Mr. Manuel said he would call Superintendent Robertson to show that the launch at its greatest speed could not go outside four knots, and therefore could not have been travelling at the high rate of speed stated, and even if so it was within the auth orised rate. He, however, had to state that there was no ground for any blame to attach to the Police about the delay in giving the name of the accused. In the first instance, Mr. Barrow did not ask for the name, but for the Port Commissioners to prosecute.

Mr. Barrow.—It took three weeks to get the name of the serang.

Mr. Manuel continued, that when Mr. Barrow wrote to the Police, the matter was directed to be enquired into. By an oversight the Commissioner of Police had not replied, and he was only reminded of Mr. Barrow's letter, by seeing a report of Mr. Barrow's application in the newspapers, and he hastened to reply to the letter at once. Mr. G. A. Robertson, Superintendent of the River Police, deposed to having made 70 or 80 trips in the launch and several times at full speed, but it never went at the rate of 12 knots an hour. In fact, the engines had not the capacity of doing so.

Mr. Palit said that that was a question for an engineer expert to answer. Mr. Robertson may have made numerous trips by this launch, but surely he could not say at what rate of speed she was going on this occasion. Mr. Robertson may have given the order to go at full speed, but what was there to show the Serang had done so ? He might have used his discretion, under existing circumstances, in keeping the vessel and her engines well in hand.

The tindal of the Beatrice was next examined, and said that he was in charge of the engines at the time of the occurrence, and was regulating the speed. There was a very strong ebbtide, and he had used the utmost caution in navigating the launch. He was cross-examined as to the power of the engines, the capabilities of the boiler, the safety valve, strength of the tide position of the two crafts at the time of the occurrence, and sundry other points. Several others of the crew of the Beatrice were examined to the same effect.

Mr. Lall Mohun Ghose then addressed the Court on the evidence, observing that Mr. Barrow was not actuated by personal feelings, but was acting *pro bono publico* He did not seek any substantive punishment, or punishment at all. He simply desired an expression of opinion that the practice was most dangerous and deprecatory, and must be put down.

The Magistrate observed that, however much he regarded the feelings of Mr. Barrow and the opinion expressed by Mr. Ghose that the practice alluded to was a dangerous one, and required to be put down, he was not satisfied that the accused had rashly and negligently navigated his vessel. He would therefore direct his discharge.—*Englishman.*

THE CHARTERED BANK FRAUDS.

The trial of Shama Charan Sen is drawing to a close. On Wednesday Mr. Jackson again intimated that the attention of the Court was likely to be occupied with the purely legal points of the case, and the Jury were therefore discharged for the day. Mr. Jackson also intimated that he would have to urge at length that there was no case to go before the Jury, and that the Advocate-General also intended to argue the point whether there was one transaction or not. Mr. Jackson then continued his arguments from the point at which he had left off on Tuesday afternoon, and contended at great length that on the face of the telegrams the Bank had given an acquittance in full by their empowering the Manager in Calcutta to accept the five lakhs and abandon criminal proceedings. Counsel then referred to the form of the warrant issued for Shama Charan's arrest. He did not lay any stress upon it in reference to its technicality, but he pointed out that in the warrant there was no mention whatever made of the embezzlement of three lakhs, but mention was made of criminal breach of trust in respect of the three sums contained in the original indictment, which aggregated Rs. 4,50,000. Counsel concluded by arguing that it was clear from all the facts of the case that the directors were ready to do this very thing, all tending in one direction, and all against it, but Mr. Marshall had always before him he dread running all through his evidence of compounding a felony. There was ample ground before the Court for the expression of opinion that the matter was not clear, and if his Lordship was of that opinion that it was an end of the admissibility of those documents. If his Lordship ruled against him counsel asked the whole matter to be reserved.

His Lordship—What point do you wish reserved.

Mr. Jackson.—I ask your Lordship to say from the statement made to Mr. Marshall at that interview, and the letters F and G, that it is not clear beyond doubt, that they were not made under inducement, within the terms of Section 24 of the Evidence Act.

His Lordship.—The difficulty I have in this case is that the decision of the Court involves the consideration of very many little points, and my wish is to have the point decided by the Jury.

Mr. Jackson.—All I ask your Lordship to decide is, that the matter is so doubtful that you cannot say whether your Lordship's mind is so free from doubt.

His Lordship.—I am not the sole judge of facts, and therefore I feel embarrassed. If I had to try the case with the aid of assessors, I should have no difficulty in dealing with it. In saying this I am not expressing any opinion in reference to what Mr. Jackson has said.

The Advocate-General.—From Mr. Jackson's point of view, those documents are not admissible upon this part of the case.

Mr. Jackson.—Your Lordship will have to decide just in the same way as the Judge who decided in the case reported in Dennison, that unless your Lordship is satisfied that the matter is free from doubt, your Lordship will not allow it to go to the Jury.

His Lordship.—"Free from doubt :" these words I have in my mind in relation to the functions of the Jury.

Mr. Jackson.—There is no difficulty if your Lordship will bear in mind and dispose of it for the purpose of seeing whether it is free from doubt on the question of admissibility. After that I will still have the right to address the jury, and they will have to consider the whole thing.

His Lordship.—If I decide the first point against you the second will arise.

Mr. Jackson.—All I now ask your Lordship to decide is whether the point is free from doubt in your Lordship's mind. I ask your Lordship to say that it ought not to go to the Jury. If your Lordship thinks it ought to go to the Jury, then I ask your Lordship to reserve my right as to whether or not it was a matter with reference to which there was so much doubt that its admissibility and weight were not to be admitted.

His Lordship.—I think it should be admitted. I will, without expressing any opinion, take a note of your point, and let you know in the course of the trial whether I shall reserve the point. I will also consider in what way I shall deal with it in addressing the Jury, should it be necessary.

The Advocate-General.—I do not wish to interfere with reference to what your Lordship intends to do, but I wish to point out that the question now is whether it is admissible voluntarily or not. Once admit it as a voluntary confession, it would go to the Jury upon that point.

Mr. Jackson then addressed himself to the question that there was no case to go the Jury at all. His Lordship had heard the Jury, and could it be said that the case had been carried one step further in proof than what the Advocate-General anticipated, that he could not prove that the three lakhs were taken at one time and in one transaction ? He asked his Lordship upon the further ruling, to stop the case upon that evidence, apart from the general question that there was no case generally. On this point as it stood, his Lordship ought to direct the Jury to acquit. If not counsel asked his Lordship to reserve the point for the opinion of the High Court. Counsel then proceeded to argue that the prosecution had failed entirely to prove when and how these three lakhs had been embezzled, and even if the confessions were admitted, it must be proved that the sums stated in them to have been embezzled, had been actually lost to the Bank, and on what occasion. If the money had gone, it must have gone in some way : either by cash, or notes or cheques, and of this there was absolutely no proof. It had been ruled that there must be one transaction, but was there any evidence that it was one, and could any human being suggest that there was ? The three lakhs did not, as a matter of fact, exist as one transaction. There was not a single scrap of evidence to support the case. The case had reached a stage at which his Lordship should at once rule whether there was a case to go before a Jury or not.

Counsel next dealt with the point that, upon the whole of the Bank's proceedings, there was this curious fact that there was evidence of these accounts having been passed night after night and specially every half-year, and could it be believed that these accounts were not correct ? Another point urged was that on a confession alone, no conviction could follow, unless corroborative evidence of the offence confessed to was given. A number of reported cases were quoted and commented upon. Counsel had not concluded his arguments when the Court rose for the day.

At the Calcutta Sessions on Thursday, the trial of Shama Charan Sen was proceeded with. Prior to Mr. Jackson continuing his argument, his lordship discharged the jury for the day, intimating that it was probable the legal arguments would occupy the whole day.

Mr. Jackson, continuing his argument, said that there was another case to which he wished to draw attention, and which showed the way in which influence was looked at in England, and showed how slight was the authority to make it necessary to exclude all statements of this kind.—Rex vs. Windsor, 4 Foster and Finlayson, p. 360. He would then draw his lordship's attention shortly to what was the evidence as to the allegation that three lakhs, or any part of the three lakhs, was stolen. Mr. Marshall had nothing to say about three lakhs or twelve lakhs apart from the confession ; Mr. Robertson did not say a word on the subject ; Mr. Wilson said nothing about it, and simply counted up certain figures after looking at certain accounts which did not tally. No only was there no evidence that three lakhs were taken on that day, but there was even no evidence that three lakhs were in the till which could have been taken that day. Many men were in the habit of making up their assets on paper, but it was well known that when one attempted to put all those assets on paper into hard cash, those lovely figures got considerably reduced. Mr. Lindsay was the only one who said he saw the statement, and it was impossible from the way in which it was treated to say over what period of time it extended, or even to fix any definite period of time. The clean cash-book was never shown to the prisoner. So that the whole case rested upon the evidence of Mr. Lindsay, and whatever Mr. Wilson may have said. What was sought to be done on behalf of the prosecution was a general jumble. There was no evidence of the circumstances under which that cash balance book was written. There was no proof that the cashier had any access to it ; and there was evidence that it was kept by an officer of the Bank, the clean-cash writer, who had not been called. That book did not carry the balances day by day, and from the evidence it was impossible to say what amounts were taken out. Now, when Mr. Lindsay told them that he could not trace any portion of the three lakhs, as to when, where, and how it was taken, could his Lordship entertain any doubt that from those figures nothing was to be got ? Not one single class or kind of vouchers was produced, though it was alleged that Shama Charan had defalcated by altering cash balances and concealing vouchers. It had been alleged that at that interview with Shama Charan, when he was asked to explain the method of the alleged defalcation, Mr. Marshall said that Shama Charan explained it was done by altering cash balances and concealing vouchers. Mr. Marshall was then forced to withdraw the statement about altering cash balances, inasmuch as he had not mentioned a word about it in Shama Charan's presence in the police court. In explanation it was said it was quite possible he had mixed up what he had said and what he had gathered from what he had learned of these proceedings from the Bank. That being so, of the supposed vouchers, which, it was alleged, had been kept back and could explain much, not one had been put in by the prosecution, which thus had conducted the case simply upon the confession. He would now go so far and say that it was extremely doubtful whether the so-called twelve-lakhs story was supported by one single fact except the confession. He intended to refer to Mr. Lindsay's evidence last, because the whole thing stood or fell on that evidence ; and when that evidence came to be considered, every single thing, including the twelve lakhs, did not exist except on the confession.

The Advocate-General here drew his lordship's attention to the circumstance that what counsel had been commenting upon were matters which should go to the jury, and he protested against Mr. Jackson being allowed to continue further upon these points.

His Lordship agreed that there were many matters to which counsel had referred which were matters with which the jury should deal.

Mr. Jackson continued—What was going to be placed before a jury but this, that something indefinite has been stolen. It had been disproved that it was three lakhs. There was no attempt to prove that there was the same cash on that day or night. The second cash balance did not make it three lakhs, and there was nothing to prove it. There was nothing up to the present time to prove that the Bank had lost one single pice. The whole thing was a deficiency in accounts, and nothing more. Another allegation was that the accused was in charge of the money. For the purposes of civil liability he was ; for the purposes of criminal liability he was not. He was not responsible for the acts of the agents criminally. There was the well-known case of Lord Melville, the Paymaster of the Forces, on which the House of Lords laid this principle down clearly in dismissing the charge. The evidence in the case depended wholly upon the confession, and this confession had been disproved from the evidence. There was no case to go before the jury the moment the fact was recognised that no particular sum had been proved to have been taken on any particular occasion. Was there any evidence in respect even of a smaller sum than three lakhs ? Certainly not. Supposing he was addressing the jury ; what would he have to do ? what course to adopt ? What sum to confine himself to—direct his attention to explain ? He did not know ; and if he was in this position, what would the jury do ? What course could they adopt ? Counsel submitted, finally, that there was no case to go to a jury on the charge of embezzling three lakhs. Counsel concluded his address by asking his lordship to reserve the three points he had urged ; first, that with regard to the confession on which a ruling had been given, to reserve it in case of an adverse verdict ; second, with regard to the evidence, that there was not one single transaction on which the case rested ; and, third, that there was no case which ought reasonably to satisfy a jury as reasonable men ; that the conclusions at which they would arrive were consistent with the evidence in the case. In addition to these, counsel asked whether the confession by itself was sufficient to warrant a conviction without corroborative evidence.

The Advocate-General was then heard in reply. He premised by saying that there was nothing, absolutely nothing whatever, in the objections which had been stated. It had been stated that where there was a general deficiency, this was not an indication of crime, and that in any indictment proceeding upon general deficiencies, trial could not go on. His reply was that there was no general deficiency, but a specific deficiency of the embezzlement of a sum of three lakhs upon the 14th of April. This specific allegation was supported by the confession of the prisoner that he had taken those three lakhs to purchase opium. All the arguments addressed to the Court by Mr. Jackson were fallacies and founded upon fallacies. The Advocate-General then dealt with the law relating to larceny, embezzlement and criminal breach of trust, and, in conclusion, in reference to the point that there was no case to go before a jury, remarked that he was dismayed when he heard it stated, and that he had been unable to find words to express what he felt in reply to this argument. If the Court held that there was no case to go to a jury on the facts of the present prosecution, trade would be paralysed, and offences of this nature be committed with impunity.

His Lordship enquired whether, in case he decided against Mr. Jackson, counsel would be prepared to go on with the address to the jury to-day. A reply in the affirmative being given, his lordship further intimated that he would let Mr. Jackson know to-day before summing up the case, whether he would reserve any points, and if he did, what those points would be.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE STEAMERS WARORA AND SELENE.

A Marine Court of Enquiry was held at the Calcutta Port Office on Thursday for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the collision between the Austro-Hungarian steamer Selene and the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Warora, which occurred off the Lower College Sand Buoy on the 12th instant.

The Court consisted of Messrs. A. P. Handley, President, and O. Lash, Branch Pilot, and Captain C. J. Russel, of the ship Holkar, members.

Mr. Gordon Leith, officiating Deputy Legal Remembrancer, conducted the enquiry on behalf of Government, Mr. Apcar watched the proceedings on behalf of the Selene.

Mr. Leith, after reading the resolution convening the Court, said that on the 12th instant, shortly after 11 a. m., the steamer Warora was proceeding down to Garden Reach in pilotage charge of Acting Pilot Christie. At Garden Reach, near the Centre College Sand Buoy, she met the Selene coming up in charge of Assistant Harbour Master Jenkins. The Warora was going at about four knots, and the Selene coming up the same channel presented her port side to the Warora ; the Selene was also steaming slowly, when she suddenly took a sheer to port, steadied for a few seconds, again took a heavy sheer to port, and presented her starboard side to the Warora. Mr. Christie put the engines full speed astern, and immediately after collided. The whole of the starboard side of the Selene came into contact with the starboard bow of the Warora, which had her side stove in and staunchions and anchor carried away. The Selene was more seriously damaged, and promptly beached.

Mr. J. Christie, the first witness, said.—I am Acting Branch Pilot, and on the 12th September was in pilotage charge of the s. s. Warora. She is nearly 4,000 tons, and was drawing 22 feet 11 inches aft and 22 feet 4 inches forward. I left Calcutta about 10-30, it being then slack water. I proceeded down the river with Assistant Harbour Master Pereira in charge. He gave over charge to me at the Upper College Sand Buoy at 11-18 a.m. by the ship's clock. We were going very slowly, and just then put on half speed. We were close over on the College Sand side, and passed very close to the College Sand Buoy, and had just passed two other steamers on the out side coming down. The width of the navigable channel there is about 700 to 800 feet. I saw the Selene at least 15 to 20 minutes before we reached the Upper College Sand Buoy. She was in the same channel as ourselves, rather over on the College Sand side of mid-channel. When I relieved the Harbour Master the Selene was abreast of the Lower College Sand Buoy. She presented her port broad side to us, and was heading towards the Calcutta tide. I gave no order to the man at the wheel. We kept on our course, gradually coming on our port helm. The rule of the roads for this channel is that each ship keeps on her starboard side. The Selene came along still keeping her course, and after a minute or so she sheered to port, as if she had starboarded her helm (witness here marked the position of the vessels on the Government chart, which was put in as an exhibit). The Selene steadied again, still showing her port side, and almost immediately after appeared to starboard again, and sheered over to port, right across the course of the Warora, showing her starboard side. She was almost at right angles when the collision took place. When she took the second sheer, she was not more than 300 feet away. At that time the collision was inevitable, and I ordered my engines full speed astern, which had the effect of stopping the ship's way, and we were nearly stopped when the collision took place. Our telegraph stood at half-speed, but we were not going at more than three or four knots at the outside. I took no other steps. There was nothing else to be done. I do not think the Selene altered her speed. She appeared to go fairly fast across the channel. The point of impact as regards the Warora was the stem and starboard bow, and as to the Selene the starboard bow abreast of the foremast. We swept her starboard side, carrying away her boats, rigging and everything that was projecting on the starboard side. The Warora never felt the shock at all, and a passenger in the saloon was not aware of the collision till some time after. We got clear and went on down to Garden Reach Point, where we came to an anchor, as there were two other ships, the Clan Sinclair and the Sokoto, in tow of the Rescue, coming up. I went down to leave a fair way for these two vessels. When I cleared the Selene my way was entirely stopped. I went astern till we got clear. I deemed it unnecessary to stand by the Selene. I anchored to look to our own damages, and found that they were very slight. A few plates on the forward top gallant forecastle on the starboard side were stove in, the rails and staunchions and the starboard anchor were carried away, but the latter was recovered that same afternoon. The Selene remained in the same position, foul of the Centre College Sand Buoy. The Warora remained in port for two days, when she repaired her damages and proceeded to sea. The Selene's collision with the buoy, must have occurred immediately before or after our collision. I am the only person in Calcutta who was on board the Warora at the time of the collision.

To the Court.—I could not have ported, or I would have pushed the Selene on to the Sand ; and I could not have starboarded as the Selene might have steadied again, and the position would have been worse. If the Selene had kept even midchannel, the vessels might have passed well clear of each other. My vessel was on the extreme College Sand side.

To Mr. Lash.—The Warora was going about four knots, under a port helm.

To Mr. Apcar.—There was no danger till the Selene sheered to port the second time. About a minute and-a-half elapsed between the second sheer and the collision. I had only taken charge of the vessel about four minutes before the collision occured. Mr. Pereira had left the vessel, and was in his boat, which had cast off just before the collision happended, or he would have been crushed up.

To Mr. Leith.—I saw the Rescue going down to the Selene after casting off her ship. The fire engine arrived some time after. We did not think the Selene was so seriously damaged, and when she hoisted the signal "Leak gaining," the Rescue was in attendance. —The Court then adjourned.

THE EAST COAST RAILWAY.

About six months ago the Madras Chamber of Commerce pointed out to the local Government that the survey had been commenced by the engineering officers of the Madras Railway of the tract of country between Nellore and Guntur, and it supposed that it was contemplated to continue to the latter place the existing metre gauge line of the Railway from Renigunta to Nellore, or to convert that link to the board gauge, and to continue it to Bezwada. The Chamber expressed the opinion that both these proposals were far from desirable as there was every probability of the construction on the broad gauge of the East Coast Railway, and it urged that a line be constructed from Madras to Bezwada on the broad gauge, leaving untouched the present metre gauge line from Renigunta to Nellore. The Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway submitted that it would be cheaper to construct a broad gauge line from Trivellore to Renigunta than to convert the link between Renigunta and Nellore to a broad gauge, and to continue it as such to Bezwada. This was, however, subsequently altered, and the Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway suggested that a broad gauge line be constructed direct from the Central Station, Madras, to Ennore, and from the latter place to Nellore through the principal villages, as a distance of 50 miles would thus be saved. The Government has sanctioned Rs. 20,000 for the Nellore-Guntur survey, and has now made a further allotment of Rs. 12,000 for the survey of the proposed line suggested by the Agent and Manager from Nellore to Madras *via* Ennore. The latter sum has been sanctioned as it is anticipated that the necessity may arise for the construction of a chord line from Trivellore to Madras *via* Ennore as soon as the East Coast Railway is completed, if the proposition that a line should be constructed from Trivellore to Renigunta instead of from the Central Station to Nellore *via* Ennore is carried out.—*Madras Mail.*

WIVES FOR COLONISTS.

A correspondent writes :—An ambitious young farmer, who lives out in one of the isolated districts with a colony of his own sex, wrote to a friend in New York to select a suitable girl and send her out to him. The friend had no difficulty in finding a healthy and good-looking maiden of sufficiently adventurous spirit, and in due time the young lady arrived. The farmer was so pleased with her appearance and general demeanour that he invited several friends to meet her the night before the wedding. They also were struck with admiration ; and finally, after a lot of bargaining, the would-be bridegroom was induced, for a bonus of 50 dols., in addition to the money paid for her expenses, to yield up his rights in the damsel ; and the following morning another man led her to the altar. The young farmer at once wrote to his friend to send out another girl, and in a few days a second one arrived. The farmer's friends, however, were on the alert, and this time he was induced to part with his bride for a bonus of 75 dols. in addition to his outlay. A third time he wrote to his friend, and a third time a young maiden willing to be his wife arrived ; but this time, when his companions attempted to bargain with him, he declared that he had not established a matrimonial agency, and that none should wed her but himself ; and in order to avoid temptation he hurried away to the minister, and was duly married the same evening.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th Sept., as compared with the statement of the 9th September :—

Liabilities.	Sept. 9. Rs. A. P.	Sept. 16. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	47,01,000 0 0	47,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,08,75,477 14 10	2,06,10,792 8 7
Other Deposits, &c.	4,91,73,767 3 6	5,07,31,269 14 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,40,967 10 5	8,15,518 13 10
Sundries	27,21,733 8 4	27,27,935 6 10
	Rs. 9,85,11,916 10 1	9,96,39,549 11 8
Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,37,10,375 8 0	1,24,99,720 0 0
Other authorized Invtmts	76,97,617 0 0	77,05,978 1 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	59,81,547 12 2	75,91,265 15 11
Credits on do.	65,32,138 14 6	53,85,754 10 11
Bills discounted, &c.	1,15,13,592 1 11	1,17,31,732 6 10
Balances with other Banks	95,307 15 7	4,05,810 1 5
Bullion	2,709 0 0	2,709 0 0
Dead Stock	12,18,709 13 2	12,17,750 15 3
Stamps	9,784 0 6	10,106 15 0
Sundries	11 86,610 2 9	11,51,804 2 8
Cash, &c., at Head Office.	2,73,91,317 7 11	2,70,93,168 12 2
Do. at Branches	2,31,39,176 13 7	2,35 37,739 7 6
	Rs. 9,85,11,916 10 1	9,96,39,549 11 8

The following is the Bank's memorandum of liabilities and assets up to the 16th September, 1890 :—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Treasury Balance at Head Office	4 Inc.
Do. at Branches	7,33,715 Dec.
Other Deposits	13,14,476 Inc.
Post Bills	74,551 ,,

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments	8,99,291 Dec.
Loans	16,09,718 Inc.
Accounts of Credit	11,46,384 Dec.
Mercantile Bills	2,21,140 Inc.
Cash at Head Office	3,98,852 ,,
Do. at Branches	3,98,562 ,,

M. Yves Guyot, a Paris correspondent says, will forthwith order the ruins of the Palace of the Cour des Comptes, burned in 1871, to be cleared away, and the stones and ground sold. The latter will be disposed of, subject to certain æsthetic or architectural conditions. Any private house or block of houses must present a palatial facade to preserve to the Quai d'Orsay its old grand air. The ruins of the Palace of St. Cloud will also be cleared away, as they are now a public danger. Whatever money these operations may bring will be applied to repairing the civil buildings of the domain. Versailles stands in sore need of repairs. If allowed to go on as it is, it must soon be a ruin.

Near Gams, in Upper Styria, at the entrance of a romantic ravine, a large marble tablet was unveiled on Sunday (24th ult.) in memory of the late Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria. The name of the deceased Prince and the dates of his birth and death are recorded in golden letters, under a representation of the Madonna and Child. In high relief are the words "Mother of God, pray thou for him."

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Co., Limited, Farringdon-Road, London, England.

GENERAL MAIL NEWS.

GREAT FIRE IN LONDON.

Fire broke out yesterday at the Old Swan Wharf, Ratcliff, which was used by several firms for the purpose of the storage of coals. Soon after daylight great volumes of smoke were seen rising from the wharf, and the alarm of fire was speedily raised. In the course of a few minutes a sudden burst of flames came from all parts of the four-storied building, and it was apparent that the fire had obtained a very strong hold. For forty yards one way and twenty another the fire was raging, and thousands of tons of coal were involved in the flames every minute. The firemen speedily got to work, but the task before them taxed all their energies, and more steamers were ordered from every district in London to the scene of the fire. The floating rafts and engines of the brigade were also dispatched to the wharf, and as the tide served they were able to throw thousands of gallons of water on the flames. Seventeen steamers were pumping water on to the flames on land, and over a hundred firemen were engaged, but for hours the working of the brigade did not appear to have the slightest effect. Suddenly the floors and roof fell in, and the firemen had some very narrow escapes, but fortunately none of them was seriously injured. The immediate result of the crash was to make the fire burn still more fiercely, but the firemen managed to get the conflagration under control.

THE RAILWAY COLLISION IN SCOTLAND.

The thirty persons injured in the collision on the North British Railway at Milngavie Junction are doing as well as can be expected. The medical men are, however, unable to say at present whether or not any of the injuries are dangerous. The driver of the Milngavie train evidently mistook the clear signal on the Helensburg line for his own. He proceeded, and the points being against him he ran into the loop and collided with the goods train. Archibald Moor, the driver of the passenger train, was taken into custody. The driver of the goods train, John Campbell, and the stoker, Dalziel Peebles jumped off their locomotive and were saved ; while the stoker of the passenger train, when he saw that a collision could not be averted, lay down amongst the coals, and also was saved. The railway officials say that had it not been that the locomotives were powerful six-wheelers, and that the buffer beams were wrenched off, the accident might have been more serious.

ALARMING ACCIDENT AT KEW.

An alarming accident happened near Kewbridge yesterday. A large pleasure van containing about forty Sunday-school children from Marleybone, who, with others, were being taken to Petersham Park for their annual excursion, was upset and the whole of the children were thrown into the road-way. The majority were, fortunately, more frightened than hurt. Several, however, were severely cut and bruised, and it was deemed necessary to remove them to the neighbouring hospital. Fatal results are in some cases apprehended.

MR. GLADSTONE ON DOLLINGER AND NEWMAN.

Mr. Gladstone contributes to the current number of the *Speaker* an article on Dr. Dollinger and Cardinal Newman. He remarks that the current year has witnessed the death of two men whom an unprejudiced observer might probably pronounce to have been the two most remarkable men of the contemporary Christian Church. To attempt a comparison between them would be to tread upon ashes dangerously hot. Each of them, in the beautiful language of Charles Lamb, gave an intention "his heart to the Purifier, his will to the Will that governs the Universe." The construction of Dollinger's mind was simple, that of Newman's complex. Much more will be written about the Cardinal than about the Provost and Professor. The subtle and far reaching genius, the shadings of whose thought were like the countless ripples of the sea, stands in no invidious rivalry with the companion of whose prodigious learning it might be said that it was diversified as the Asiatic host of Xerxes, but organised and available as the 300 of Leonidas.

RESIGNATION OF M. TIRMAN.

The resignation of M. Tirman, Governor-General of Algeria, is an accomplished fact. His resignation has been accepted, and his successor, who has been virtually chosen, will be named at the next Ministerial Council.

M. Tirman had proposed, in spite of the opposition of a part of the Algerian Press, some modifications of the law of 1881 relating to the functions of the Governor-General and the law of 1874 relating to native property. It was on the refusal of the Minister of the Inferior to make these changes that M. Tirman resigned his post.

PORTIONING OUT AFRICA.

Mozambique, Aug. 29.—The English have definitely taken possession of the mountainous country in the district of the Shire River.

Brussels, Aug. 29.—The *Independance Belge* states that the Portuguese Minister here has presented to the Government of the Congo Free State a Note protesting against the creation of an Eastern Kuango district—that is to say, against the incorporation of the territories of Lunda and Muata Yamvo in the Congo Free State.

OUR OCCUPATION OF EGYPT.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 29.—The campaign against England is being continued in the Russian papers. Any incident is seized upon as a proof that England acts deceitfully with all who come in contact with her. A violent article against England published in the Egyptian paper *Al-Achwan* has been re-produced in nearly all the Russian papers. In this article it is stated that England has done nothing to promote education in Egypt, that its rule is ruinous to the inhabitants, and that the whole country has become the prey of a gang of thieves protected by the British Government. The *Novosti* calls this article a document of the highest importance, and the *Moscovskija Viedomosti* commends it specially to the attention of its readers.

RUSSIA, FRANCE, AND ITALY.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 29.—The officials at the Ministry of Finance are busily engaged in elaborating a scheme which will create some sensation. It is proposed to reduce the import duties on all French and Italian produce, and increase them on goods from all other countries. The reason invoked is that India is seriously interfering with the corn trade of Russia, and that, by giving special advantages to France and Italy, Russia will receive reciprocal advantages which will open a market for its produce. English and German commerce will be greatly affected by this new measure. As soon as M. Vyschimiegradzky has returned, the draft of the decree will be submitted to the Council of State.

AMERICA DAY BY DAY.

THE BEHRING SEA DIFFICULTY.

Ottawa, August 29.—Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, arrived yesterday from England, where he has been consulting with the Imperial Government with respect to the Behring Sea difficulty. He has stated since his arrival that Great Britain has determined that Canada shall not suffer further unlawful interference with British interests in the Behring Sea. The proposition to submit the matter to arbitration he believes to be perfectly reasonable, and he says that the United States must arbitrate or abandon her methods of dealing with this matter.

The United States is expected to agree to arbitration as both countries desire peace. Sir John Thompson expressed the opinion that there would be no further molestation of Canadian sealers pending the settlement of the dispute.

DEBATE ON THE TARIFF BILL.

Washington, Aug. 29.—The debate on the Tariff Bill continues in the Senate. An amendment proposed by the Finance Committee for the suppression for the article allowing drawbacks on the salt used for exported meats was rejected. Two amendments, the one increasing the duties on cognac, liqueurs, champagne, wines, porter, beer, and extract of malt, and the other reducing the duties on mineral waters, were adopted.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Niagara, Aug. 29.—Professor Goldwin Smith, Mr. Erastus Wiman, and Attorney General Longley, of Nova Scotia, addressed a great meeting called here yesterday for the purpose of discussing the relations between Canada and the United States. Mr. Wiman argued that the effect of the tariff in the United States was more adverse to Canadian interest than to those of any other country. The proposed tax on potatoes, cabbages, hay, eggs, apples, &c., would ruin Canadian farmers, and Mr. Wiman

NOTICES.

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Fig. 14.

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Keyless Ring Watch, like sketch, Rs. 850.
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	Rs
A gold hunting keyless lady's watch, with enamelled forget-me-nots and an embellished dial	165
French chatelaine keyless watch, black onyx and diamond. The watch is octagonal, with raised diamond ornamentation, and on the square chatelaine hook is a diamond anchor, 18 carat, a superior watch	850
French chatelaine keyless watch, in the form of a miniature clock, beautifully enamelled	660
French chatelaine keyless watch, purple enamel classical heads, with the dial surrounded with pearls	500
Ball Watch represents a blue enamelled ball set with diamonds, diameter of ball ¾ of an inch	925
A dial of ¾ inch in diameter, on gold shield, with a pearl set rim concealed under a lion's face, in bold repoussé, with diamond and ruby ornament in the mouth, and ruby eyes	700
An artistically modelled gold elephant, 1¼ inch high, with enamelled jhool set with diamonds, which flies up on releasing a spring, displaying the dial of the watch 5/16 inch only in diameter	950
A gold lion, treated in the same way, with enamelled and diamond set saddle cloth concealing the watch	1,000

THE BEETLE WATCH.

Fig. 13, Rs. 550.

Fig. 12 is richly encrusted with rubies and diamonds, and shows the appearance of the watch when closed. By pressing the point of the tail the wings open and disclose the dial.
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A very artistic ornament which may be either worn as a pendant or pinned on the dress, containing a watch at the back is an enamelled pansy set with diamonds	680
In another a very small watch is enclosed in a diamond crescent and concealed under a boldly chased lion's face with emerald eyes, and surmounted by a diamond loop and rays	1,050

Fig. 12 Rs. 1,600.

Smaller gold keyless Marguerite, set with pearls and rubies, dial ¾ inch diameter	400
A very handsome gold keyless lady's watch, has a dial ¾ inch in diameter on a plain gold shield concealed under a dolphin set with diamonds, having ruby eyes with three large pearls in its mouth	1,100

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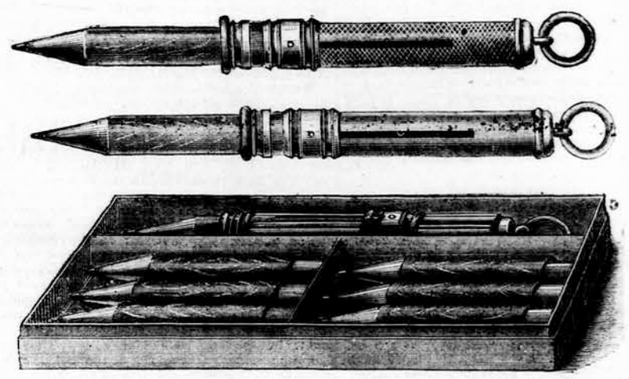
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